The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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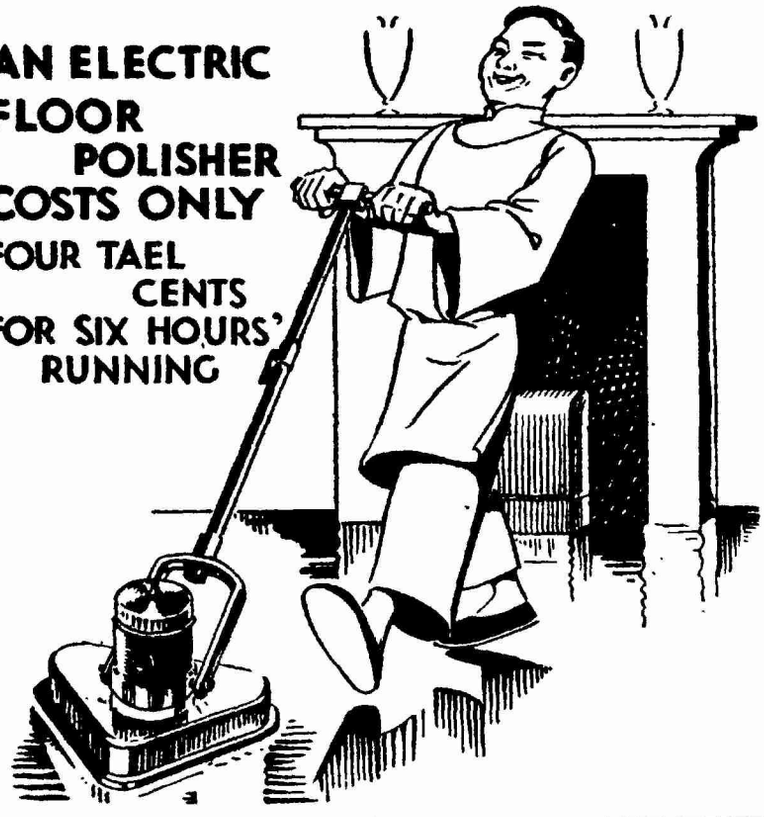

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

SIR ALFRED KNOX AND THE CHINESE "COMMUNISTS"

A MESSAGE from London through *Reuters* on April 30 quoted Sir Alfred Knox, Conservative member of Parliament from Wycombe as declaring, "Since the Chinese army which the Japanese were fighting were communists, Great Britain must give a fair deal to Japan." The statement was not made in Parliament but in the course of an address which he delivered to a group of Conservatives at Slough. There is considerable significance in this statement by Sir Alfred Knox, since this is undoubtedly the same "General Alfred Knox" who represented the British Government as military attache in Petrograd under the Czarist regime and who probably had more to do than anyone else in causing the British Government to finance and actively support the White Russian counter-revolutionary activities against the Russian bolsheviks. General William S. Graves, who commanded the American troops in Siberia in the interventionist movement in 1918-1921 has the following to say about Gen. Alfred Knox in Gen. Graves' book, *America's Siberian Adventure:*

> "General Alfred Knox British Army, undoubtedly had much influence in shaping the British policy in Russia. He had served as Military Attache in Petrograd during the Czarist regime; he spoke Russian, and was personally known to many of the former Czarist officials; he was naturally autocratic and could not, if he had desired to do so, give sympathetic consideration to the aspirations of the peasant class in Russia, whom he characterized as swine."

That General Knox gave active support to Admiral Kolchak in Kolchak's attempt to set up a White Government in Siberia, is shown conclusively in Gen. Graves' account of the Siberian adventure. On Page 99 of his book, Gen. Graves charged Gen. Knox with being one of the moving spirits in the coup d'etat at Omsk when Kolchak declared himself "Supreme Ruler of Russia," on which occasion the British troops under Knox's orders "marched about the city and aided the Russians in engineering the change."

However, other reports from England indicate that Sir Alfred Knox is not alone in his antagonism toward China and friendship for Japan. A *Reuter* report from London, dated May 2, in referring to the shooting of a British

magistrate in India, quoted an editorial from the (Conservative) *Morning Post* to the following effect:

"The is a sad reminder that the servants of Japan and Great Britain have to face the same danger from the same enemy, namely anarchy in Asia, an enemy which vents its deadly hatred against all forms of ordered Government. Revolutionary chaos in China forced Japan, as before now it has forced Great Britain, to take strong measures for the defence of her subjects and their interests.

"Japan with admirable restraint was proceeding with her attempts to secure a truce and a withdrawal from Shanghai and might have been spared the entirely superfluous resolution passed in Geneva."

BOB SHORT DID NOT LOSE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

THE question whether Robert McCauley Short, who lost his life in a battle with Japanese war-planes at Soochow on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, lost or did not lose his American citizenship by joining the Chinese Army apparently has been settled by a reference to the records of the U. S. Court for China. Two documents on file at the court and open to inspection of the public apparently settle the question. The first, which was filed at the Court on March 10, gives the results of the Corner's inquest and contains the signature of A. Krisel, Commissioner of the U. S. Court, who acted as Coroner. The second document which consists of the Letters of Administration of the estate of Robert McCauley Short, which were granted to James B. Davies, American citizen of Shanghai, bears the date of March 31. The first document, consisting of the Coroner's verdict, which bears the date of March 10 reads as follows:

"I find that the body examined by me at the International Funeral Directors, at Shanghai, China, at 12:40 o'clock, P. M., on the 27th day of February, 1932, to be that of ROBERT McCAULEY SHORT, an American citizen. Witnesses testifying at this inquest saw Short take off in a new Boeing plane, single seater, from the Hungjao Aerodrome, outside Shanghai, on February 19, 1932, at 5:30 P. M., ostensibly to fly the plane to Nanking. These witnesses never again saw Short alive. A bullet was found in the body. This fact and the condition of the body would tend to confirm reports that Short met his death while engaged in aerial combat with six Japanese planes; three bombers and three pursuit planes. Hearsay evidence further discloses that such combat took place on February 22, 1932 at or near Soochow, China. All the evidence I have been able to obtain as to the cause of death has been entirely hearsay and, consequently, I do not feel justified in finding, as a fact, the manner and cause of death. Accordingly, I must leave open my verdict as to the cause of death.

(*Signed*) A. KRISEL
Commissioner, U. S. Court for China
Acting as Coroner.

Copy sent to U. S. Consulate
and to Commissioner of Health.

Obviously the United States Court for China would not have authorized the holding of the Coroner's inquest under its auspices or granted Letters of Administration of Short's estate, had there been any reasonable doubt that Short had lost his American citizenship through his action in joining the Chinese fighting forces. Had Short, in joining the Aviation branch of the Chinese Army taken an oath of allegience to the Chinese Government, he would have lost his citizenship since this point is covered in an act of Congress of March 2, 1907 (c 2534, Sec. 2, 34 Stat. 1229, 8 USCA 17) which reads as follows:

"Any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegience to any foreign State...."

Since there is no evidence that he took such an oath when he joined the Chinese fighting forces, it therefore appears conclusive that Colonel Robert McCauley Short was an American citizen when he flew a Chinese Army plane and engaged in battle with Japanese war-planes at Soochow on February 22 and that he was an American citizen when he fought and brought down two other Japanese planes on the days preceding the famous Soochow air-battle. Apparently the only way in which a native-born American citizen can lose his citizenship is to become naturalized in a foreign state or take an oath of allegience to a foreign state as indicated in the foregoing. There is a possibility that an American citizen through joining the fighting forces of a foreign state without taking an oath of allegience to said foreign state, might subject himself to prosecution in an American court, but this, of course, would not prejudice his status as an American citizen. There is a clause in some of the early Sino-American treaties which specify that an American citizen engaging in the opium traffic or any contraband traffic, may lose his American exterritorial privileges, but this would not mean loss of citizenship.

NEW RAILWAY COMPLETED IN CHEKIANG WHILE SHANGHAI GUNS ROAR

THE fact that on March 5 last Shanghai still had the reverberations of guns and bombs in its ears—with no telling when the outbreak might continue, possibly on an even more extended scale—diverted attention from an event not so very far away from here that vivily points the moral that despite the plethora of news concerning destructive agencies in China the really important events are those of a constructive nature. On the above-mentioned date two hundred kilometers of newly: Constructed railway were opened to traffic in Chekiang province. The official name of the new line is the Hangchow-Kiangshan railway. So far, the railway runs beyond Hangchow only as far as Kinwha, from which latter point a spur runs over to Lanchi on the Tsientang river, but at any rate the new line which has been opened is as long if not a little longer than the line which runs from here to Hangchow. The official ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new railway took place March 30, when Tseng Yang-fu, Commissioner for Reconstruction in Chekiang province, C. T. Yu, engineer-in-chief and director of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway, and T. C. Chen, director of the Chekiang Highway Administration, were in attendance. The new line is of standard gauge. At the moment, for financial reasons, only very light rails have been laid, but the rolling stock is of a very late type. A special semi-express type of locomotive is being used, nine in all. There are 30 passenger cars and 40 freight cars. Air brakes of a modern pattern are employed and

comparatively high speeds are possible despite the lightness of the rails. Electric lighting is used throughout. The total cost of the line was Mex. $6,500,000. The line was originally started by the Provincial authorities, but later on Chinese bankers came forward with more funds, certain provincial revenues being alloted as security. One of the disappointing features of the construction of the line was that in 1930 a substantial reinforced concrete jetty with floating pontoon at the end had been constructed by the Chekiang Reconstruction Bureau for the service of the launches crossing the Chientang river at Hangchow, the river having to be crossed to connect with the new railway. But last year the whole of this construction was swept away by one of the high tides (or bores as they are called) which are a feature of this river. However, despite the lack of good mooring facilities many thousands cross the river at this point daily. The new railway is being well patronized by the people of this section of Chekiang province, who greatly appreciate this modern method of transportation.

HIGH LIGHTS IN JAPAN'S FINANCE AND COMMERCE

A TELEGRAM from Tokyo April 30 stated that the foreign trade of Japan as indicated at 16 main ports during the last ten days of April, resulted in an excess of imports to the amount of Yen 8,655,000, according to the investigation made public by the Finance Ministry on that date. The amount of exports during the period under review was Yen 29,222,000 and the imports Yen 37,877,000. The aggregate amount of the export since the beginning of this year is Yen 343,195,000 and the import Yen 548,555,000, showing an unfavorable balance of Yen 205,360,000.

Japan's foreign trade through the sixteen principal ports for the previous ten days of April, amounted to Yen 88,117,000; Yen 33,833,000 exports and Yen 54,284,000 imports, a balance of Yen 20,451,000 in favor of imports. These figures show an increase over the corresponding period of last year, but as far as the trade balance is concerned the situation is bad.

The unfavorable turn was attributed to speculative imports. From late February to early March the yen-dollar exchange dropped to a $31 level, and in anticipation of further falls, many merchants cabled orders to their overseas suppliers. Speculative imports to forestall higher import duties which are expected to be approved by the Diet in the forthcoming extraordinary session were partly responsible for the unfavorable balance.

The outstanding feature of Japanese trade statistics for the term under review was an increase of raw silk exports to 13,327 bales, despite the acute business depression in the United States which obliged weavers there to observe a drastic production curtailment. Japanese reelers have had to sacrifice their stock in order to raise working funds for the season.

The Japanese Department of Finance has of late been studying the bankers' demand that the Government should order the Japan Hypothec Bank to take over, under State indemnification, immovable property loans from rural districts. The upshot of the discussion was a decision that the Government should reject the demand. In its opinion the presentation of the bill to the Diet as an emergency measure would be liable to disturb the money market. The changeover of realty loans would naturally be effective in relaxing stringency, but this would be only temporary. Money would soon return to towns in the form of postal savings deposits as well as deposits with large banks as was seen in the 1927 panic, when the Bank of Japan, under State compensation, gave liberal loans to rural districts. The Finance authorities are apprehensive of the flight of capital that might develop, and the consequent fall in yen exchange. This would add to the Government payments abroad.

Another trouble, it was pointed out, is that the Japan Hypothec Bank would naturally take up comparatively safe loans, and only bad loans would remain at rural banks. This might prove suicidal.

Shipments of gold to the United States from Japan still continue, the latest being on May 2 when the Yokohama Specie Bank shipped 7,000,000 yen worth of specie to America from Kobe.

***

The South Manchuria Railway Company held a special Board of Directors' meeting in Tokyo recently, at which it was revealed that as part of its working funds for the current business year, the Company requires Yen 40,000,000. The Directorate will endeavor to obtain this loan from syndicate banks and life insurance companies. The Company has not yet decided definitely on the proposed increase of capital. New capital will not be needed until next year, and the management will make further study before making any definite decision. Whether the capital increase bill will be introduced before the Diet in the forthcoming Diet session or not will be discussed by Mr. Hatta, the new Vice-President, with Count Uchida, the president. As regards the call on unpaid capital, the directors fixed the amount at Yen 12.50 a share or Yen 23,000,000, and the date of call October 1.

The Japanese Department of Finance announced recently that it had made the necessary arrangement for the repayment of the £6,000,000 old S. M. R. bonds due for redemption on July 23. It is understood that the Government will issue treasury bills for Yen 64,000,000 to Yen 65,000,000, underwritten by the Deposits Bureau, in order to cover the above payment. The Deposits Bureau will sell to the Yokohama Specie Bank about Yen 60,000,000 worth of Japanese bonds in foreign currency which it posesses at present.

Japanese Catch Chinese Stealing Telephone Wires

Several Chinese in plain clothes were caught stealing telephone wire near Yangtsze bridge, Chowza, between Tazangchen and Shanghai, on April 22. When a party of Japanese soldiers tried to stop the thefts they were attacked by the Chinese thieves numbering six, all of whom possessed saws, iron clubs, hatchets, and other weapons, and in the struggle which ensued, three of the thieves were shot down and one wounded. The others escaped.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT STILL STRONG AT HONGKONG

INVESTIGATIONS made by one of the official foreign commercial agencies concerning statements recently made that Japanese goods were coming to China in great quantity through Hongkong so as to escape the anti-Japanese boycott in China do not confirm such a presumption. On the contrary the advices from Hongkong are that the anti-Japanese boycott in Hongkong continues its determined, though not featureless, course. The effect of the boycott at Hongkong is clearly reflected in the piece goods trade as statistics for the first quarter of this year show that practically all of Japan's loss, namely, two-and-a-quarter million dollars gold, went to Great Britain textile manufacturers, the American benefits from the boycott movement being relatively small. It is pointed out that the total imports into Hongkong for March 1932, although HK$6,000,000 below March 1931 were well above the low month of February. Imports from the United States totaled HK$6,800,000 as compared to HK$5,100,000 for March 1931. The total exports from Hongkong for March 1932 totaled Hk$60,000,000 as compared to Hk$64,100,000 for March of last year. It is stated that in the coast and inland cities merchants are still solicitous as to the source of their supplies, and Japanese goods are only sold when their identity is difficult or unknown. The imports from Japan for March were only Hk$1,883,000 as compared with Hk$7,787,000 during March 1931. The March imports showed a slight increase over Feburary.

In this connection the following figures on Japanese trade, compiled by the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce *Journal*, will be of interest:

Japan's Trade with World

		1931	*1930*
Imports	Yen	1,235,400,000	1,546,071,000
Exports	,,	1,147,063,000	1,469,852,000
		2,382,463,000	3,015,923,000

Japan's Trade with China

		1931	*1930*
Imports from China	Yen	235,762,000	283,072,000
Imports from Hongkong	,,	499,000	838,000
		236,261,000	283,910,000
Export to China	Yen	221,292,000	347,641,000
Export to Hongkong	,,	36,754,000	55,646,000
		258,046,000	403,287,000

Total Imports and Exports:—

China	Yen	457,054,000	630,713,000
Hongkong	,,	37,253,000	56,484,000
		494,307,000	687,197,000

Monthly Figures for 1930 and 1931.

	Exports		*Imports*	
	1931	*1930*	*1931*	*1930*
January	22,354,000	33,204,000	20,417,000	32,072,000
February	42,747,000	70,352,000	41,833,000	62,637,000
March	68,591,000	114,738,000	68,715,000	99,328,000
April	92,568,000	149,207,000	94,116,000	131,531,000
May	116,392,000	184,231,000	122,257,000	164,858,000
June	140,677,000	107,565,000	142,614,000	188,913,000
July	171,371,000	235,665,000	157,479,000	204,648,000
August	198,336,000	267,025,000	170,467,000	217,658,000
September	221,329,000	302,236,000	184,776,000	231,043,000
October	236,418,000	339,697,000	200,225,000	246,745,000
November	246,812,000	372,183,000	216,289,000	362,741,000
December	258,046,000	403,287,000	236,261,000	283,910,000

Japan's Trade with China during January and February was as following:—

	1932	*1931*
Exports to China	Yen 25,664,000	Yen 42,746,000
Imports from China	,, 42,243,000	,, 42,035,000
Total:	Yen 67,907,000	Yen 84,781,000

By Months:

	1932	*1931*
January: Exports to China	Yen 11,520,000	Yen 22,345,000
February: Exports to China	Yen 14,144,000	Yen 42,392,000
Total:	Yen 25,664,000	Yen 42,746,000
January: Imports from China	Yen 21,839,000	Yen 20,413.000
February: Imports from China	Yen 20,404,000	Yen 21,622,000
Total:	Yen 42,243,000	Yen 42,035,000
Grand Total:	Yen 67,907,000	Yen 84,782,000

LEAGUE COMMISSION WELCOMED BY MANCHUKUO

THE League Commission of Enquiry was scheduled to depart from Mukden for Changchun on May 2. Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Assessor, it was announced, would accompany the Commission throughout the journey, together with six or seven members of his staff. According to the itinerary, the Commission was to spend one day at Changchun, the capital of the so-called Manchukuo government, and another day at the city of Kirin. On May 5 the Commission was scheduled to proceed to Harbin. After a stay of about a week at Harbin the Commission plans to proceed to Tsitsihar. According to report Dr. Wellington Koo is insisting upon the Commission also visiting Taheiho, on the eastern border of Manchuria, where the Provisional Office of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, headed by General Ma Chan-shan, is now situated.

Replying to a telegram of Lord Lytton, head of the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry, Hsieh Chieh-shin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Manchukuo Government, on April 26 addressed the following telegram: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday. Representing the Manchukuo Government I hereby express my hearty welcome for your Commission. At the same time, I notify that I am ready to afford every facility to your Commission. In concluding, please allow me to hope for the success of your mission." This, it will be noted, constituted a *volte face* from Manchukuo's previous attitude.

Despite the welcome officially given to the Commission, it is alleged that the Japanese are virtually frustrating the objects of the visit of the League Commission by wholesale arrests and mysterious disappearences of Chinese who have sought to give information to the investigators. General Ma Chan-shan is understood to have dispatched a telegram to Mr. Pu Yi, the ex-Manchu Emperor and figure-head of the puppet Manchukuo, urging him to disclose to the League Commission of Inquiry, when it arrives at Changchun, the fact that he has been forced to accept his present position under military duress of the

Japanese and that the new puppet state has been formed and is dominated entirely by the Japanese.

According to a statement said to have been delivered secretly to the League Commission of Enquiry recently by a member of the Manchukuo government (the gist of which was telegraphed to the *China Press* by its special correspondent in Manchuria), all development in Manchuria, all diplomatic functions and defense against both hostile China and Russia are entrusted to Japan. All railway management and new construction is entrusted to the South Manchuria Railway administration.

***

A telegram from Geneva, May 2 stated that the preliminary report of the Lytton Commission had been received from Mukden by the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The report, which deals largely with the military situation in Manchuria, was issued simultaneously in Mukden and Geneva. The report describes the actual military situation existing in the Three Eastern Provinces as described in information supplied to the Commission by Japanese authorities. According to this information, towards the latter part of April, Japanese troops inside the South Manchurian railway zone numbered 6,600 and those outside the zone 15,800; these being in addition to 119,000 police troops. The Manchukuo Army, consisting partly of regular Chinese troops stationed in Manchuria prior to September 18 last and subsequently reorganized with the help of the Japanese, numbers 85,000. Many Japanese officers have been engaged as military advisers, their numbers increasing. They are on contracts of one year. A Japanese officer has been appointed adviser to the department of defence in the Manchukuo government at Changchun. The Manchukuo Army at the end of March was operating chiefly in the regions of Mukden, Changchun, Taonan, Tsitsihar, Tunhua, and along the Chinese Eastern railway against forces not recognizing the authority of the Manchukuo Government. Bandit raids and fighting between the forces of the new regime and the opponents of the new regime are frequent and there is a general sense of insecurity, adds the report. The Japanese, it goes on, maintain that it is impossible to withdraw Japanese troops at present without endangering the safety of the lives and property of their nationals outside the railway zone and that the withdrawal of their forces depends upon the progress of the reorganization of the Manchukuo Army. The Chinese Government, it concludes, no longer exercises authority in any part of Manchuria.

***

According to information received in Peiping from Mukden a group of 17 high officials of the the Japanese-supported government in Manchuria, headed by General Chang Ching-hui, have sent their families to Mukden as definite proof of their loyalty to the Manchukuo government. This expression of fidelity was requested by the Japanese sometime ago following the deflection of General Ma Chan-shan.

A Tokyo message stated that Lieutenant-General Araki, Minister of War, and Major-General Mazaki, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, met in an important conference for about two hours April 26 over the latest situation in Manchuria. Japanese reports from Mukden indicated that "many lawless elements had commenced large scale operations at Tsungho, and Tsungliao and many other places in Manchuria aimed at discrediting the Manchurian Government as unstable and incapable of maintaining peace and order in the eyes of the League Commission which is now staying there."

The Japanese army in Manchuria during the latter part of last week began the largest operation since the Chinchow drive in December. Three brigades in command of Lieut. Gen. Hirose, moved by rail and river in a drive to crush the insurgents numbering 20,000 along the Eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the lower regions of the Sungari river. General Hirose's command is composed of Major General Murai's brigade which worked northward from Imienpo in the direction of Fangcheng and Ilan; Major General Yoda's brigade, moving eastward along the Chinese Eastern Railway to join General Murai; and General Nakamura's brigade, which sailed down the Sungari river. A score of river boats were converted into iron-clads, on which field guns were mounted. The whole armada was escorted by four Manchukuo gunboats.

Refugees arriving at Harbin from the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway reported that the larger settlements to the east of Weishaho have been raided on many occasions by bandits and demoralised soldiers. The settlements at Shihtowhotze, Kazantzevo, Samohlavovo, Yaolonya, Tigrovy Pad and many other points had been destroyed by fire. The whole territory along the eastern line of C.E.R. is in a state of anarchy and *Reuter* telegrams report that the inhabitants of this once-flourishing part of North Manchuria have been reduced to a state of absolute poverty.

A *Reuter* message from Harbin, April 29, stated that the situation along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern railway seemed steadily to be growing worse. Traffic between Harbin and Hengtaohotse was again interrupted, two bridges between Kazantzevo and Yablonya having been set on fire. The destruction of these bridges is said to be the work of anti-Government troops that are constantly raiding the railway at various points. Wreck trains, one from Imienpo and one from Hengtaohotse, were sent to repair the bridges but when the crews arrived they were met by fierce rifle fire from the raiders and had to return. As the repairing of the bridges is impossible for the present, the railway service is not operating beyond Imienpo, ninety miles from Harbin. Anti-Government troops also raided Shihtowhotse station and carried off the station master.

The Anti-government troops when they retreated from the Harbin neighborhood April 29 took prisoners all Russian railway policemen between Imienpo and Hengtaohotse. Their fate is unknown.

According to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Harbin, April 28, the Heilungkiang Provincial forces under General Ma Chan-shan, had reached

Hulan via the Hulan-Hailun Railway. As Hulan is scarcely 30 miles north of Harbin, extra precautionary measures have been taken by the Harbin authorities. Fighting at Chuho, on the eastern section of the C. E. R., has ceased, the National Salvation Army having withdrawn from the railway zone. One Japanese brigade under Major-General Yoda arrived at Wukimi (Chuho), while another brigade under Major-General Murai has proceeded as far as Hengtaohotse. Six additional Japanese airplanes were on their way there to conduct raids along the eastern and western sections of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Japanese military have taken over the train service between the Imienpo and Hengtaohotse stations of the Harbin-Suifenho section of the C. E. R. The staff members of that portion of the Line have been replaced by those of the Japanese S. M. R. The Japanese troops sailing for the lower reaches of the Sungari River to attack the Kirin Self-Defence Army at Ilan (Sansing) were reported to be making slow progress. The 3rd Heilungkiang Brigade under General Ma Chan-shan at Tangyuan, on the northern bank of the Sungari River, having established contact with the Kirin loyalists at Ilan, on the southern bank of the River, strong resistance was being offered against the advance of the Japanese.

Martial law was declared at Chinchow by the Japanese April 29. Japanese soldiers at Suichung and Hsingcheng are patrolling the so-called Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway in full military equipment.

The Chinese owner of a restaurant called the "Three Provinces" situated in the Modchiagou district of Harbin was arrested recently for being in possession of three Mills bombs. It appears that the police searched the premises and found the bombs hidden in the ice cellar. The owner of the restaurant was arrested when trying to escape.

A Harbin Russian newspaper is offering a reward of $3,000 for information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Koffman, an influential merchant kidnapped by bandits over six weeks ago. If the merchant has been killed the newspaper offers the reward to anyone who can produce the body.

The Soviets are continuing their policy of denuding the Chinese Eastern Railway of equipment. Last week they commenced to "evacuate" tank wagons (used for the transportation in bulk of kerosene, naphtha, bean oil, etc.,) to Russia. It was also reported that another "consignment" of railway supplies, including locomotive and wagon parts, was recently forwarded into Russia via Manchuli.

Coinciding with the departure from Shenyang (Mukden) of the League Commission of Inquiry, the Japanese military extended their activities westwards. The 10th Japanese Division under Lieut. General Hirose constructed defence works on the Chinchow-Shanhaikwan section of the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway. 100 Japanese units at Suichung were despatched to Kiumenkow and Santaokwan, two strategic points at Shanhaikwan. Fanchiatun, situated 20 miles south of Changchun, the capital of the Manchoukuo Government, on the South Manchurian Railway, was temporarily occupied by Chinese Volunteers April 26. Traffic on the S. M. R. was suspended for three hours. The Volunteers however had to withdraw when the Japanese appeared in force.

An emphatic denial of the Japanese report that the Chinese Volunteers in the North-eastern provinces are instigated by General Chang Hsueh-liang, Director of the Peiping Pacification Headquarters, was made in a circular telegram by Wu Chia-hsing and Fu Tso-hsing of the North-eastern Volunteers. They declared that their opposition to the Japanese is due to their own initiative and is not connected in any way with General Chang Hsueh-liang.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, Director of the Peiping Pacification Headquarters, received a message from General Ma Chan-shan, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, beginning of the week reporting on the recent military activities against the Japanese. General Ma's despatch stated that in view of the fact that Japanese troops are advancing on Ilan (Sansing), the base of the Kirin Self-Defence Army, via the Sungari River, he (Ma) had rushed his units to Sungpu via the Hulan-Hailun Railway with Harbin as his objective. A general offensive, he said was launched on April 29 from all directions, with General Ma personally directing operations at Suihua, north of Hulan. On the same day the vanguards of the Heilungkiang units clashed with the 16th Japanese Division under Lieut.-General Hirose. The Japanese were defeated and retreated to Fuchiatien, in the vicinity of Harbin. A part of the Japanese units, which had sailed for the lower reach of the Sungari River to attack the Kirin loyalists, therefore turned back from Tungho fearing that they might be cut off in their rear.

There were persistent reports in Peiping last week that an attempt had been made on the life of Pu Yi, the puppet Chief Executive of Manchoukuo government. The attempt is stated to be a warning to him from the Japanese military on account of his refusal to sign a treaty between Japan and Manchoukuo.

A meeting of representative educationalists of Kirin Province was held April 26 at Kirin, the provincial capital, when they passed resolutions abolishing the "Three People's Principles" in education.

Quo Tai-chi Attacked by Mob at His Home

A party of about thirty agitators, evidently most of them students, shortly after nine o'clock in the morning of May 3 invaded the residence of Quo Tai-chi, China's chief delegate to the Shanghai peace conference, at a time when he was receiving guests, and after berating him verbally for his being "willing to enter into negotiations with the Japanese which would infringe on the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of China," began to make a physical assault on him. Two of the group seized and held him while the others hurled various objects at his head, including coins, dishes, cups and saucers. Mr. Quo sustained a deep cut on the forehead in addition to minor injuries. He was rescued from the mob by General Tai Chi, commander of the local garrison, and General Gaston K. Huang, chief of staff of the 19th Route Army, both of whom were at Mr. Quo's residence preparing to accompany the chief delegate to the British Consulate General where they expected the peace conference to resume. The conference was not held. The Japanese delegates had not received final instructions and Mr. Quo would, under the circumstances, not have been able to attend.

Some Strange Phases of the Bombing Incident

SEVERAL neutrals who were standing within a distance of ten or fifteen feet from the speakers stand where the bombing incident occurred at Hongkew park (described elsewhere in this issue) are not so certain that the man who threw the bomb was a Korean. One man who has resided in north China and Manchuria for several years and has associated with Japanese and Koreans, claimed that he thought the bomb-thrower was a Japanese photographer when he observed the man running toward the speakers' stand. Another element that throws doubt on the Japanese allegation that the man was a Korean, is based on the fact that the man apparently was an expert in the handling of hand-grenades, something which requires considerable military training. According to the reports of neutral eye-witnesses, the bomb-thrower also was completely familiar with Japanese official custom in that he selected the exact moment when the band had finished playing the Japanese national air. As a result there are many who think that the bomb-thrower was not a Korean but was a Japanese, the argument being that if Japanese radicals throw bombs at their own officials and publicmen in Japan, what is to prevent these same radicals from throwing bombs in Shanghai? As a matter of fact there is considerable evidence available that there are a number of Japanese radicals in Shanghai some of whom have come here announcedly for the purpose of inspecting the local battlefields. It is stated that their feelings toward the powers-that-be in Japan have not been improved by an inspection of conditions in Chapei. One man in particular remarked that he found difficulty in understanding the Japanese apparently deliberate destruction of Chinese educational institutions. He also stated that large numbers of Japanese who had come to Shanghai since the conclusion of the fighting had expressed surprise at what they had observed, the actual situation being considerably different from the impression created in Japan by the carefully-censored news reports which the Japanese newspaper correspondents cabled to their home newspapers.

A Japanese *Rengo* dispatch from Shanghai which appeared in the May 1 issue of *The Japan Times* (Tokyo) stated that the bomb-thrower had entered the park carrying one of the bombs in a flask which was slung over his back and the other in an aluminum lunch-case wrapped in a handkerchief which he carried in his hand. It was claimed that he entered the park in this manner early in the morning and thus was able to escape detection. The fact that the assailant carried one of the bombs wrapped in a handkerchief is considered by some as evidence that he was a Japanese since this is a well-known Japanese method of carrying parcels. It was also considered of some significance that the original Japanese report of the incident stated that the bomb-thrower was so severely man-handled by the crowd that it was difficult to establish his identity.

In connection with the account of the Hongkew park incident which appears elsewhere in this issue, there are published a number of pictures, some of which were taken by Japanese photographers and others by Chinese photographers. The most interesting pictures are those showing the seven speakers standing on the platform, this picture having been snapped only a minute or so before the bomb was thrown. There is said to be another picture in existence in Shanghai which shows the platform just after the bomb had been thrown with only one man standing and the others in the act of falling together in a group in the corner. These pictures all show a considerable space about the platform which was kept cleared of people by the Japanese military. The man who threw the bomb apparently had been standing near the section reserved for the band and just as the singing ceased he ran toward the corner of the platform, stopped and removed the bomb from the breast of his coat, set the firing apparatus and tossed the missiles on the platform where it rolled a few feet and exploded with a blinding flash and deafening report just a short distance in front of the center of the platform. The bomb was of the military variety and is popularly known as a "pineapple" due to the rough corrugated surface. When it explodes it sends rough fragments of steel in all directions. Owing to the flimsy character of the flooring of the platform, the lower half of the bomb tore a hole in the boards and below a hole in the earth underneath. Nearby was found another bomb of more primitive make which resembled a thermos-bottle. Some claim that this bomb was carried by the same man, but it is generally believed that it must have been carried by an accomplice. It was filled with a substance called gelignite, the quantity being sufficient to have blown up the entire platform. This bomb was so constructed that the removal of the cork from the "thermos-bottle" would have released the firing apparatus. However, it did not explode and was found afterwards. Although of home-made variety, its construction indicated considerable skill in the handling of explosives. It therefore seems logical to conclude that the bombing plot was not the work of amateurs and in case they were Koreans they were not ordinary garden-variety Koreans. Of course there are Koreans and Koreans, the peasant type who amuse the foreign tourists with their peculiar hats and another better-educated type that the Japanese train and use for espionage purposes in Manchuria and Siberia.

Messages of sympathy from many parts of the world are coming in to the Japanese authorities deploring the outrage allegedly committed by a Korean at Hongkew Park in Shanghai April 29 as the result of which several prominent Japanese notables were seriously wounded, one of them so badly that he later died. No words of condemnation could be too strong for an act of this kind, but it is to be noted in this connection that the act of the Korean was no more dastardly than was the original bombing of the Chapei district on the night of January 28 by the Japanese naval authorities. The principal difference is that in the bombing of Chapei the victims were largely women and children who were in no way concerned in the political dispute between the Chinese and Japanese government, whereas the victims of the Hongkew Park outrage were actively associated with their Government's policy, even though they were not responsible for it.

For reasons of major politics the Japanese Government chose to engage in acts of war without any formal declaration, and if one may make such a comparison that is exactly what political assassins do. Resolved to its essence there is little difference between the two forms of action. When a clique or a government starts off on a campaign of rapine and pillage and defies the moral opinion of the world in general it is not surprising that hotheads among the people who feel that they have been injured should seek to wreak vengeance on some one for the sufferings that they have to bear, even though such acts hit at victims who are not really responsible for the policy which actuated the government which has caused them their humiliation and in the end do the cause they espouse, far more harm than good. But while offering to the victims and to the Japanese people in general our sincere sympathies for the pain that has been caused them by the Hongkew Park incident one cannot blind one's self to the fact that such an act as that allegedly committed by the Korean helps to call the world's attention to the fact that a downtrodden nation is crying out against the oppression that is being meted out to its helpless people and, as far as one can judge, its neighbor Manchuria is slated to be treated in the same way in the not distant future.

Whether the bombing was or was not perpetrated by a Korean, the Japanese action in placing the blame on a Korean has had the effect of giving world-wide advertising to the Korean problem that is likely to become prominent again if one would believe the rumors that emanate from that sorely distressed nation. Also, it is no secret that the wholesale arrests, with French connivance, of local Koreans has not done anything to improve the situation. Some idea of the actual feelings of Shanghai neutral residents on this subject is conveyed by the following letter, written by a prominent foreigner, which appeared in *The China Press*:

> Most of us could have told the Japanese before the celebration on the Emperor's birthday that such a demonstration here in Shanghai at this time was extremely unwise. After all this is not exactly Japanese soil. If the Consular Body felt it necessary to refuse the Chinese permission to have a Guard of Honor for the Fifth Route Army march through a part of the International Settlement to attend the funeral of the American aviator who gave his life for their country, why could not the Japanese have considered the effect on the Chinese people of having thousands of Japanese soldiers marching along Settlement roads and out to Hongkew Park for a great military demonstration? A Guard of Honor of 40 Chinese soldiers (with or without ammunition in their guns) would endanger the whole International Settlement but thousands of Japanese soldiers parade through Hongkew, because there is no one to say them nay.
>
> If the Chinese have any bombing planes left, and had flown one over Hongkew Park and dropped a high explosive bomb on the speakers' stand, we would all have been shocked. Even as it was we were shocked by what did happen. But what fundamental difference would there have been between such an act, and the bombing by Japanese planes of Chapei and Kiangwan and Tazang and Nanziang and Woosung? I have been trying ever since the Emperor's birthday to figure it out. Of course the unfortunate victims of this bombing outrage were important men, but if it takes 100 humble villagers to equal one general or rear-admiral, there were many more than that. Or if it takes a thousand, you still have them—killed or wounded by Japanese bombing—and plenty more left over! I wonder if the Japanese have thought of that?
>
> But that's not all. No Chinese is charged with having committed the outrage. A Japanese subject, one of the Koreans who so appreciate the "peace and order" Japan has kindly given Korea these many years, was seen to throw the bomb. He was caught red-handed, another bomb still with him, and manhandled by the crowd before being taken by the police. One would almost think it would satisfy the claims of justice for the Japanese to have caught the criminal.
>
> But such is not the case. With the aid of the French Police all the haunts and homes of Koreans in the French Concession are being raided, all the political refugees who for years have been quite safe in voluntary exile here, are being arrested and turned over to the Japanese. Mr. C. H. An, a man greatly esteemed by all who know him, has been seized, perhaps to meet the fate of the hundreds of Chinese who were seized by the Japanese in Hongkew. "Japanese authorities believe that Ahn had very little, if any, connection with the outrage," states the press. But it was a good chance to get him, and so he was nabbed. No Korean for the simple fact that he is a Korean—is safe in the French Concession today.
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> It is greatly to be hoped that His Excellency, Mr. Shigemitsu, will completely recover. Japan cannot afford to lose another liberal. There is grave danger of liberalism becoming extinct, which would be a sad state for any land.

The *China Press* also published the following editorial which was entitled, "The Case of Mr. C. H. Ahn:"

> Mr. C. H. Ahn, or to use his full name, Ahn Chong-hou, was arrested by the Japanese authorities in the local French Concessions sometime during the afternoon or night of Friday, April 29 or early on the morning of April 30 and since that time none of his friends have been able to communicate with him. Reports are somewhat conflicting regarding the circumstances of his arrest, it being rumored that he actually was arrested on Friday morning preceding the Hongkew bombing incident, but the evidence seems to indicate that he was arrested after the incident. The arrest was effected in the local French Concession and here again the evidence is conflicting, some stating that he actually was arrested by the French police and handed over to the Japanese consular or military police, while other reports have it that he was arrested directly by the Japanese consular and military police who allegedly have been permitted to enter the French Concession for the purpose.
>
> At any rate it is certain that Mr. Ahn has been arrested and is now held by the Japanese military authorities on suspicion that he had some direct or indirect connection with the Hongkew bombing incident. Whether he had any connection with the incident is not known in view of the lack of any official statement on the subject, but there is interest in the case of Mr. Ahn because he long has been known as an advocate of Korean independence and has participated in numerous international conferences where this subject has been discussed, in many cases in the presence of delegates representing both China and Japan as well as Americans.
>
> There is special interest in the case of Mr. Ahn in the United States because he and his family have resided in Honolulu or Los Angeles for many years and his five children, who are American citizens, are now residing in Los Angeles together with Mrs. Ahn. The children consist of three sons and two daughters, three having been born in Honolulu and two in Los Angeles. Mr. Ahn and his wife, both of whom are above 50 years of age were born in Korea but left their home country after the Japanese annexation and since have resided abroad, chiefly in the United States, their home for the past 15 years being located in the Riverside section of Los Angeles. Mr. Ahn, according to report is a naturalized Chinese citizen.
>
> In addition to this direct American interest in the welfare of the Ahn family, there is a further interest due to the fact that Mr. Ahn's brother-in-law, Dr. C. S. Kim, who is a naturalized Chinese citizen, is also a resident of the United States where

he is now doing post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Dr. Kim, although at present a nominal resident of Shanghai, also resided for several years in America and two of his six children were born under the American flag, hence are also American citizens. According to reports which have appeared in the local Japanese newspapers, warrants for the arrest of the Kim family have also been issued, but there has been no confirmation of this report from official sources. Private telegrams received in Shanghai yesterday stated that influential friends of both Mr. Ahn and Dr. Kim in the United States have interceded with the State Department requesting that the American Government use its friendly offices to the end that Mr. Ahn may receive a public hearing in regard to any charges which may be brought against him in connection with the recent bombing incident.

Proposed Sino-Japanese Shanghai Agreement Is Innocuous Document

THE wounding of M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China, had the inevitable effect of postponing the signing of a truce agreement at Shanghai between the Chinese and Japanese Governments, but telegrams from Tokyo beginning of the week made it clear that the Hongkew park outrage would not be used by the Japanese government as an excuse to delay discussions, particularly in view of the fact that the bomb-throwing took place at a time when the Japanese military authorities were temporarily in charge of the place where it occurred and the perpetrator was a Japanese subject. Following a conference at Tokyo, April 30 of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, for War and of the Navy it was decided to treat the truce agreement at Shanghai and the Hongkew bombing as two entirely separate and unrelated matters. Japan decided to make no change in her attitude towards the truce agreement negotiations, at the same time endeavoring to accelerate the conclusion of the agreement.

After having been suspended since April 11, the Sino-Japanese Peace Conference was scheduled to be resumed in Shanghai March 3 at the British Consulate General in Shanghai, but it did not take place. Two of the Japanese delegates at previous conferences namely, M. Shigemitsu, Japanese minister to China, chief of the Japanese delegates, and Lieut. General K. Uyeda, commander of the 9th division of the Japanese Army, are at present unable to serve, owing to their having sustained serious injuries at the Hongkew Park bombing incident April 29 and are at present in hospital. Pending the arrival of Mr. M. Yano, counsellor of the Japanese Legation at Peiping, who has been named by Tokyo to succeed M. Shigemitsu at the conference, Major General Tashiro acted as the Japanese chief delegate. Although the main conference had been suspended for several weeks the military subcommittee had continued to hold meetings in private. It was at these meetings that the details of the proposed agreement were thrashed out, particularly the positions which the Japanese and Chinese forces were respectively to occupy. The headquarters of the 19th Route Army ordered its Shanghai office to close down at the beginning of the week, and steps to that end were taken immediately.

Last minute opposition to the truce agreement was registered by 89 local Chinese bodies who wired to Nanking May 2 warning the authorities not to sign any "humiliating treaty," adding that if they do they "will cut short the life of the government" and be "deserted" by the people. Addressed to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, president of Executive Yuan, General Chiang Kai-shek, president of Military Council, and Mr. Lo Wen-kan, foreign minister, the telegram was strongly worded, asserting that the Japanese authorities do not consider themselves bound by the decision of the League of Nations. This "warning" was later translated into action, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the chief Chinese delegate, being assaulted by a band of students on the forenoon of May 3—the date on which the peace conference was to have been reconvened. The attack on Mr. Quo would have had the inevitable effect of postponing the conference, but aside from that, the Japanese delegates had not yet received their final instructions from Tokyo.

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The report prepared by the Committee of 19 at Geneva, April 30, for presentation to the Assembly of the League of Nations reviewed the progress made since the last meeting and defined the present military disposition of the two armies. It stated that apart from skirmishes, fighting in the vicinity of Shanghai had virtually ceased. The report then traced the course of the negotiations at Shanghai until the breakdown which was due to the Chinese demand for the fixation of a period for the complete evacuation of the Japanese forces. The breakdown, it added, was followed by efforts at conciliation, Japan offering to undertake to withdraw her forces immediately normal conditions had been established which, it was hoped, would be within six months. China refused, as she considered the new formula inadequate, and decided to submit the question to the Assembly. The articles of the armistice agreement were listed in the Committee's report.

M. Hymans, on opening the proceedings of the Assembly April 30, expressed publicly his feelings of reprobation at the bomb outrage at Hongkew Park in Shanghai.

Dr. W. W. Yen (China) spoke after M. Hymans. He argued that China had always lent a willing ear to friendly representations and then traced the efforts of the League to secure a settlement—efforts which were always opposed by Japan. It would be lamentable, he declared, if an aggressive party were allowed to enjoy its ill-gotten advantages. Turning to the armistice negotiations, Dr. Yen asserted that Japan had continually blocked their progress, in every case after important Chinese concessions.

Dr. Yen said that, on behalf of the National Government, he accepted the resolution as a whole, placing equal importance on all the paragraphs composing it. He then appealed to the Committee of 19 to continue energetically to insist on a

thorough, prompt enforcement of the resolution.

Dr. Nagaoka, the Japanese representative, affirmed that the Japanese Government always very eagerly desired the success of the negotiations at Shanghai, conducted on the basis of the Assembly's resolution. Japan was consequently very deeply gratified to note that the draft resolution drawn up at Shanghai conformed with the Assembly's resolution. The resolution was adopted unanimously, but Japan abstained from voting.

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The indications at the time of going to press were that an agreement was about to be signed by the Chinese and Japanese delegations at Shanghai the principal points of which, according to the Chinese press, being that the Japanese and Chinese authorities agreed on the cessation of hostilities . The forces of the two sides will so far as possible cease around Shanghai all and every form of hostile act. In the event of doubts arising in regard to the cessation of hostilities, the situation in this respect is to be ascertained by the representatives of the participating friendly Powers.

The Chinese troops will remain in their present positions pending later arrangements upon the re-establishment of normal conditions in the areas dealt with by the agreement. The Japanese troops will withdraw to the International Settlement and the extra-Settlement roads in the Hongkew district as before the incident of January 28 but in view of the numbers of Japanese troops to be accommodated, some are to be temporarily stationed in localities adjacent to the above mentioned areas. A Joint Commission, including members representing the participating friendly Powers, is to be established to certify the mutual withdrawal. This Commission will also collaborate in arranging for the transfer from the evacuating Japanese forces to the incoming Chinese police, who will take over as soon as the Japanese forces withdraw.

Attached to the agreement are specifications showing the locations of the Chinese and Japanese troops. It is contemplated that the Joint Commission is to be composed of 12 members, namely one civilian and one military representative of each of the following: The Chinese and Japanese Governments, and the American, British, French and Italian Heads of Mission in China, being the representatives of the friendly Powers assisting in the negotiations in accordance with the Resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of March 4. The members of the Joint Commission will employ such numbers of assistants as they may from time to time find necessary in accordance with the decisions of the Commission. All matters of procedure will be left to the discretion of the Commission, whose decisions will be taken by majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote. The Chairman will be elected by the Commission from amongst the members representing the participating friendly Powers.

Simultaneously with the signing of the agreement the Chinese papers state that it is contemplated that the Chinese government would issue a declaration to the effect that in order to ease the general situation and to secure the prompt re-establishment of stability and normal conditions in the affected areas, it was its intention immediately to establish on its own initiative, for the maintenance of peace and order in the evacuated area in the vicinity of the Shanghai Settlements, a force of special constabulary, for which they contemplate the employment of experts as officers and instructors.

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The Federation of National Salavation Unions in Shanghai sent a circular telegram calling upon the entire nation to rise in opposition to the impending signature by the Government of the Sino-Japanese agreement vis-a-vis the Shanghai imbroglio. The telegram charged that since the National Government had accepted the draft resolution of the Committee of 19 of the League Assembly, it ought to have stood by that resolution; for the Government to make further concessions merely because of Japan's refusal to accept that resolution will not only alienate the sympathy which the League Committee has shown towards China, but would also involve itself in an inconsistent and absolutely untenable position.

With reference to the agitation against the signature of the Sino-Japanese truce agreement at Shanghai as indicated in the foreign paragraph, Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of a press interview pointed out that the new compromise measure as suggested by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, is in no way incompatible with the letter or spirit of the League Assembly resolutions and that it would be fallacious and unjustifiable to brand the acceptance of such a compromise measure as "ignominious surrender," as certain sections of the Chinese people seem to believe.

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The London Chinese Association sent a message to Nanking last week declaring that any arrangement countenancing Japanese occupation outside the Settlement for any reason violated the Assembly's resolutions and upset China's entire case before the League; it also constituted a fatal precedent for legalizing the occupation of Manchuria and elsewhere.

Marriage of Dr. V. P. Woods and Miss Margaret Powell

Miss Margaret C. Powell, sister of J. B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review*, was married to Dr. V. Park Woods in the American Consulate-General on the afternoon of April 30. Judge Milton D. Purdy performed the wedding ceremony.

Mrs. Woods came to China in 1918 from the University of Missouri, where she had been a student. For several years she assisted her brother, J. B. Powell, on the staff of the *China Weekly Review*, later resigning to accept a position with the British-American Tobacco Comyany.

Dr. Woods is a partner in the firm of Isenman, Smith and Woods, with offices in the *North China Daily News Building*. He is a graduate of the dental college of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and has been in China for the past 10 years engaged in the dental profession. The bride was attended by her sister Mrs. Frank Diebold. The best man was C. H. Sprague of the Standard Oil Company.

Dr. and Mrs. Woods will be "at home" in the Embankment House Apartments when it opens shortly.

The Development of Aviation in China and the Need For an Aerial Law

BY DR. WO-CHIANG LIN (林我將)

FOR thousands of years China has been using, as means of communication, instrumentalities propelled by man-power, animal-power and wind-power. She has remained in that stage longer than the Western countries, for steam locomotives as used for overland transportation began only about the last quarter of the past century. A century ago, before the railroad began to be operated and, later, the construction of highways for automobiles in Europe and America, the systems of communications in China compared favorably with those in the Western world.

Long before the Christian Era, the various parts of the Chinese Empire were linked, for administrative purposes, by a system of posts or mandarin roads, over which government dispatches were rushed from the Capital to the provinces and *vice versa* by the Imperial couriers. The system has been officially known as the Imperial Courier Service. The mounted couriers on these highways, were said to have been able to cover seventy miles or more per day, according to urgency of the message, by relays of horses at the posts or stations along the roads. The importance with which the government regarded this service may be seen from the fact that up to the end of the last century some two million dollars were annually spent for its maintenance, statutory laws were provided for the punishment of those officials who failed to keep the service in working order. Although this rapid means of communication was in existence early, it was accessible only to the Court and the mandarins. For the common people, there were no better travelling facilities than the pioneers who colonized America had, in the days of the "covered wagon." Another age-long system of communication in China is that of the Grand Canal and similar artificial waterways, constructed and maintained at great cost by the government. Although both these systems have become archaic today, they serve to show that where necessity demanded the Chinese would supply themselves with some system of transportation. In face of these facts it will be interesting to see how China has been making use of aviation since its introduction into the country.

The Development of Aviation

The development of aviation in China, like that in most countries, has been predominantly military in its inceptional stage. During the Revolution in 1911 the South planned to attack Peiping by air. For this purpose two Etrich monoplanes were purchased from Austria, which arrived in China at the close of the war in 1912. They were then removed to Nanyuan near Peiping. The military authorities at the northern capital were so enthusiastic about it that they raised a sum of $300,000 for purchase of twelve Caudron biplanes and equipment of workshops, and the establishment of an army aviation school.

Although China lags behind the Western nations in the development of civilian aviation, she was ahead of Japan at the start, seeing that as early as the autumn of 1919 China had created a Commercial Aeronautical Department side by side with the Military Aeronautical Department.* In 1919 the Chinese Government signed contracts with Handley Page Company for purchase of six large passenger planes, and with the Vickers Company for forty Vicker-Vimy commercial planes, forty Vimy training machines, and sixty-five other planes. A number of British, American and French instructors and mechanics were engaged. In 1920 an aviation school for the training of commercial pilots was established, and schemes were drawn up for the development of air transportation along the principal trade routes in China. It seemed then that China was on the way to taking the first place in commercial aviation in Asia. Unfortunately, this attempt, as similar attempts two years later, to introduce commercial aviation into China proved futile, owing to the repeated seizures of all available planes by Chinese military authorities during the successive civil wars. Since then aviation in China began to decline, to be revived only in 1929 by the National Government. The first regular air mail between Shanghai and Nanking was inaugurated in July, 1929.

This article, the main object of which is to urge the early formulation of an air navigation law adaptable to the Chinese conditions might not have been written at all had the writer not felt sure that the National Government has recently manifested great earnestness in the development of civilian aviation; and, had he not foreseen the legal problems which would inevitably follow in the wake of this new enterprise. In the days when aviation was emphatically military no question of civil law need be raised, since air law as such would be merged in the military law.

But at present, with commercial aviation being put on a permanent basis with every prospect of a phenomenal growth, there is an absolute necessity for the regulation of this new enterprise. In introducing commercial aviation into China, the Government has also, inevitably, introduced some of the problems inherent in the undertaking, and which could be solved only through appropriate legislation. These problems, to mention only the more outstanding, are: the question of rights and liabilities; of risk and loss of life or property; of the legal relations between the public and the government; of the scope of power and function of governmental departments relative to administrative matters arising out of the undertaking; of the position of contracting corporations, which handle air mail etc.; and, finally of the possible violation of China's sovereign rights by foreign Powers, when their planes fly over Chinese territory or territorial waters without authorisation.

The Need for Air Laws

So far as is known to the writer, no litigation in which aviation was involved had yet been brought before the Chinese courts,† but an interesting aviation case or "incident" happened in China a few years ago involving international relations and principles of International Law. This case emphasizes the need for air legislation. It will be remembered that during the civil war in 1927, the British Government sent an armed expedition to China, for the purpose of protecting British interests. The British army, including an aviation service, was stationed in the International Settlement of Shanghai. According to an account given in the *China Weekly Review* (August 20, 1927), the British army planes made flights almost daily over Chinese territory. The Chinese authorities protested against this violation of China's sovereign rights. Notes of protests were sent to the British diplomatic representative in China, on April 10 and 27, June 13, and August 11, 1927, by the Chinese; but all these proved unavailable. However, the matter was soon brought to a crisis, which would have provided a *casus belli*, had the two countries been well matched in force of arms.

One day in the middle of August 1927, when one of these army planes was flying over Chinese territory, it developed some mechanical trouble, and it was necessary to make a forced landing. The Chinese military authorities took the opportunity to detain the plane by removing its wings, as an effective protest. The British authority addressed two notes to the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, on August 16 and 17. Addressing the Chinese Commissioner on the 16th, the British Consul General says:

> "With reference to the action of the Chinese military authorities in detaining portions of the British airplane which made a forced landing at the Kiangwan Race Course....unless I receive from you before 11 o'clock an assurance that no further obstacles will be placed in the way of removal of the

*In the same year an aviation section was organized in Japan, under the War Office. The civilian aviation section was not created until 1920, which was also put under the War Office, but was transferred to the Ministry of Communications in 1923.

†Since writing this some cases involving damages have been brought up in the Chinese courts.

airplane portions by persons sent for the purpose, such steps as the British authorities may deem appropriate in the matter will be taken."

On failing to comply with this demand, the British authorities took the "steps" intimated above, by cutting the Chinese railway line, connecting Shanghai with Nanking and Hangchow. Through the mediation of a third Power, however, the matter was settled. If China had promulgated regulations for air navigation, she would then have a more definite claim against the violation of Chinese sovereign rights, as illustrated in this case; although in the absence of such law and regulations she can always invoke the principles of International Law. The exclusive right of a nation to regulate air navigation through the airspace over its territory will be discussed again after we have looked into the question why air legislation is necessary, and how the other nations have legislated in this respect.

When Laws Were Unimportant

In a previous paragraph it is pointed out that it was possible to have aviation without air navigation law, because earlier aviation was essentially military in nature, in China as well as elsewhere. It is true that there was industry before any law was made to regulate it. For the growth of law follows social and economic development. To meet changing conditions legislatures enact laws to prevent existing or imminent abuses. In a work dealing with Radio Law, Stephens Davis observes: "Railroads and automobiles, telephones were invented, struggled for existence, and came into operation before there were special laws for them; yet today, under statutes and judicial decisions, each has its own particular and comprehensive code, regulating its conduct and determining its rights and liabilities."

In comparison with railroads and automobiles, we must realize, that the element of danger is much greater in aircraft; for the latter operate in three dimensions. instead of two; and are very much more at the mercy of weather conditions than other conveyances. We must realize also, that the devices for the control of flying machines are less perfect today than the other modes of communications, and when exposed to the weather they often get out of the course of navigation, involving risks to the aviator himself or others in the air or on the ground below. Grahame-White, an experienced aviator, says this about the need for the regulation of air traffic:

> "The interests must be safeguarded of those who use the aerial highway, and also of those on the earth. It will be most necessary to avoid bad feeling between those who use the air and those who remain on the ground. We must avoid in the development of flying any such public outcry as occurred in the early days of motoring, when newspapers were full of complaints against users of motor-cars, many of whom were labelled 'road hogs' and regarded as a public menace. Discretion will be needed in framing rules to meet such contingencies as may arise when aircraft are flying in large numbers. There are international rights to be safeguarded: traffic on the airway must be regulated, to avoid collisions, and there is the question not only of those on earth, but also that of preventing their property from being damaged, or they themselves annoyed, when the air is used as a regular highway."

Or, to take some concrete instances as cited by Blewett Lee (in 33 *Harvard Law Rev.* p. 37), in emphasizing the necessity of regulations of aviation. Some years ago there was a frightful accident happened in Chicago, where a burning airship fell through the roof of a bank, doing great damage to life and property by the explosion of gasoline contained in its fuel tanks. About the same year there was another serious accident in Metz, when an aviator flying low over a crowded square where a review was to take place, struck a telegraph wire and fell into the crowd, killing half a dozen persons. Many more serious accidents happened here and elsewhere, when aviators were innocent of air traffic rules (because there were none). The above instances are very instructive inasmuch as they show the danger of unregulated flights. Since these accidents we have seen the promulgation of Air Traffic Rules by the U. S. Department of Commerce, on the authority given by the Air Commerce Act of 1926. The pertinent rule, which would have prevented the accident in Chicago had these rules been made then, may now be found in Sec. 74, (G. 1) of the Air Traffic Rules, saying: "Flying over the congested parts of cities, towns, or settlements, except at a height sufficient to permit of a reasonably safe emergency landing, which in no case shall be not less than 1,000 feet, is forbidden."

Realizing the necessity of air legislation, it will, perhaps, be useful before going any further in discussing what policy China should adopt, to give a brief survey of the statute law in some of the leading countries in Europe, America and Asia, concerning this matter.

Air Legislation in Europe

(1) *England.* The first air navigation law in England was made in 1911. It was made on the occasion of the Coronation of King George to prevent aviators flying low over the coronation procession and the attendant public ceremonies. In that year the British Parliament passed an act giving to the Secretary of State power to prohibit air navigation over such areas as he might prescribe. Violation of the act was to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. It must be noted that such regulations applied to domestic as well as foreign aircraft. Referring to this act in his Oxford lecture in 1912, Sir H. Erie Richards claims that it (the Act) is a direct asserting of sovereignty over all air vessels, irrespective of attitudes, and supports himself upon the proposition that the passage of an aeronaut at any height over the land of another constitutes a trespass, citing views of the judges in the cases of *Pickering v. Rudd* etc. He goes further and says that this is the private law of other countries. And, that since the private citizens have an unlimited ownership, by analogy the State should possess an unlimited jurisdiction. He therefore, refutes the idea that there is any right of innocent passage through the air at any height.

In 1913 the power of the Secretary of State was extended by a supplementary act. Under this act he could designate prohibited areas for reasons of national defense and safety, and include the coastline and territorial waters within his jurisdiction. He has power, also, to prescribe places and conditions of landing in Great Britain by foreign aircraft; which were liable to be fired at, if they refused to obey rules. Under this act arrests were actually made for violations of the regulations by aviators flying from France and Germany into England without permission. By the Act of 1919, the Secretary of State was given power to regulate air navigation in the British Isles. The act which received Royal Assent on 27 February, 1919, in section I states that the Secretary could by order, provide by such order for the licensing of pilots and crews of aircraft, the registration and certification of aircraft, the licensing of aerodromes etc. Sec. 2 provides that: "The purposes of the air council shall include all matters connected with air navigations." It was by this act that the office of the Secretary of Air was created for the first time, and representatives of civilian aviation and of production were included in the Air Council.

In 1920 the British Parliament passed the Air Navigation Act, adopting the rules of the International Air Navigation Convention of 1919 (which will hereafter be referred to as CINA), and making certain alterations in legal principles to meet the changing conditions (e.g., as in Sec. 9 (1)). This act replaces the previous acts governing air navigation, and is the existing statute law for the British Islands and their territorial waters. By an Order in Council, No. 121 of 1922, the act, with modifications, have been extended to a great number of the British possessions in the West Indies, America and Asia. In Asia this act applies to Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Wei-hai-wei (before it was returned to China).

(2) *France.* In October, 1911, the Prefect of Police of Paris promulgated regulations regarding landing, the height of flight, assent and the dropping of objects from aircraft. The President, in the same year issued a decree regulating aerial traffic. These rules, however, were superseded by the more comprehensive French Government Air Bill of 1913. The more important phases of this law were, that the circulation in airships was to be free, subject to government regulations; that landing was forbidden on enclosed property on which building was located, except by permission of the owner, and also that in congested settlements, except in locations set apart, aviators and airship were made absolutely liable for damages caused to ground men, regardless of negligence. There were also provisions for registration, licensing and prohibited zones.

(To be Continued)

Korean Bomb Thrower Wounds High Japanese Officials in Shanghai---One Succumbs

Shortly before noon on Friday, April 29, when the Japanese national anthem was being sung by the large crowds (nearly all Japanese) attending the celebration at the Hongkew Park in Shanghai of the Birthday of the Emperor of Japan, a Korean named In Fung-fu placed a hand grenade on the platform where the leaders of the celebration were assembled, with the result that the following persons were injured, the nature of the injuries being indicated:

M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China:—Serious injuries to thighs and legs.

K. Murai, Consul-General for Japan:—Wounds to left thigh.

General Y. Shirakawa, Commander of the Japanese Army:—Bad injuries to left cheek, teeth and body.

Lt.-Gen. K. Uyeda, Commander of 9th Division, Japanese Army:—Three toes amputated; injuries left shoulder.

Vice-Admiral K. Nomura, Commander of Japanese Navy:—Loss of right eye. (Eye later removed entirely by operation).

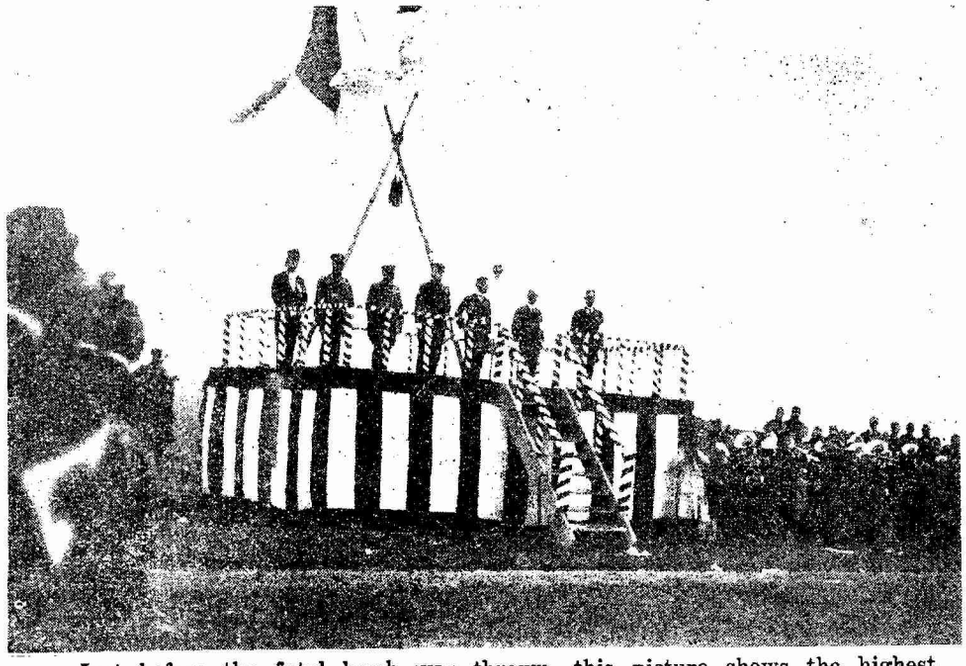
Dr. Kawabata, President of Japanese Residents' Association:—Internal bleeding; chest wound. Injuries of most serious character resulting in his death at four o'clock the following morning.

Mr. Tomono, Secretary-General, Japanese Residents' Association:—Slightly injured.

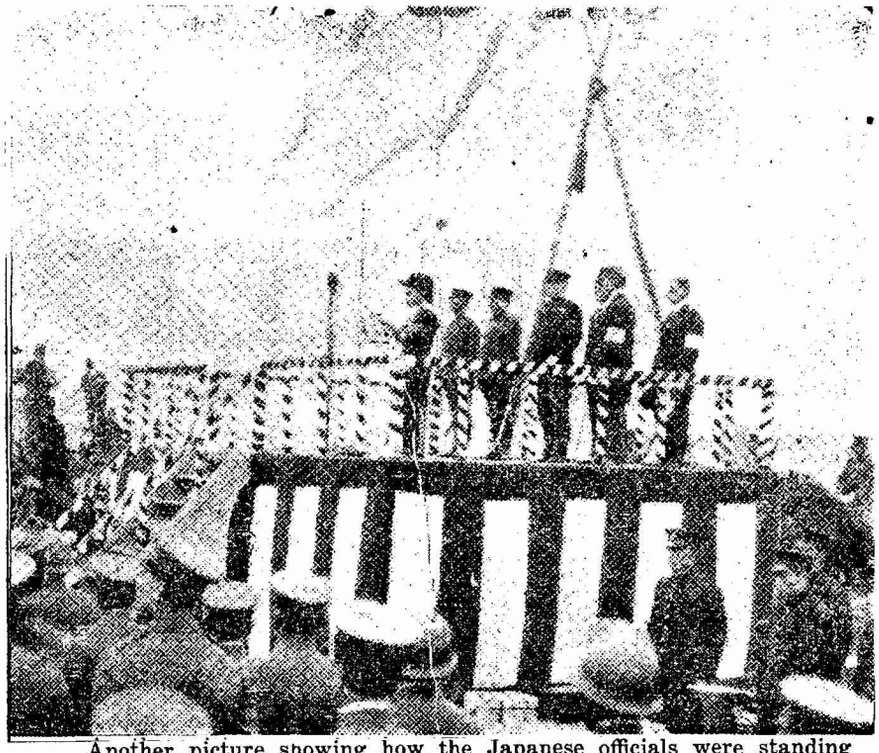
Japanese sailor; Japanese photographer from *Osaka Mainichi*:—Slight injuries.

At last reports all the Japanese wounded by the explosion, other than Dr. Kawabata, who had died, were progressing favorably. Dr. Kawabata's death was due to bleeding in the lungs caused by penetrations by fragments of the bomb. Six well-known Japanese surgeons from Fukuoka Imperial University arrived during the week to attend the patients. Operations for the removal of the bomb fragments have been conducted with success. The operation on Admiral Nomura was conducted by Dr. Furakawa. It lasted for one-and-a half hours, when his right eye which was blinded by the fragments, was removed. Mr. Shigemitsu was operated on for removal of fragments by Dr. K. Tongu, head of the Fooming Hospital. Grave fear was at first entertained that the minister might lose his leg but this danger has been definitely removed. Mr. Shigemitsu is suffering from more than 20 wounds from the fragments between the size of a millet seed and that of a fingertip. Mr. Shigemitsu, despite his wounds, dictated a number of telegrams to Tokyo explaining the bombing. Mr. Shigemitsu also issued a statement advising calmness among the local Japanese residents. Similar instructions were issued to the Japanese Army and Navy through General Shirakawa and Admiral Nomura.

This picture taken in the heavy rain at Hongkew park following the bombing of high Japanese officials, shows the alleged Korean being led away by the Japanese military. The Japanese have announced that the assailant was In Fung-fu, a Korean who came to Shanghai some eight months ago from the Chentiao district of South Manchuria, an area long known for Korean revolutionary activities. Several neutrals, however, who observed the bombing have stated the opinion that the man who threw the bomb was not a Korean but was a Japanese.



Just before the fatal bomb was thrown—this picture shows the highest Japanese military, naval and civilian officials standing on the speakers platform at Hongkew park, probably not more than a minute or so before the hand grenade was thrown that resulted in the death of one and serious wounding of the others. Those standing in the picture, from left to right are Consul-General Shigemitsu; Lt.-Gen. Uyeda; General Shirakawa; Admiral Nomura, Minister Shigemitsu, Dr. Kowabata and Mr. Tomono.



Another picture showing how the Japanese officials were standing on the speakers stand at Hongkew park just prior to the throwing of the fatal bomb. A minute or so following the snapping of this picture, the bomb had exploded and all were lying prone on the platform, some completely unconscious and others in suffering intense pain from the fragments of the hand grenade.

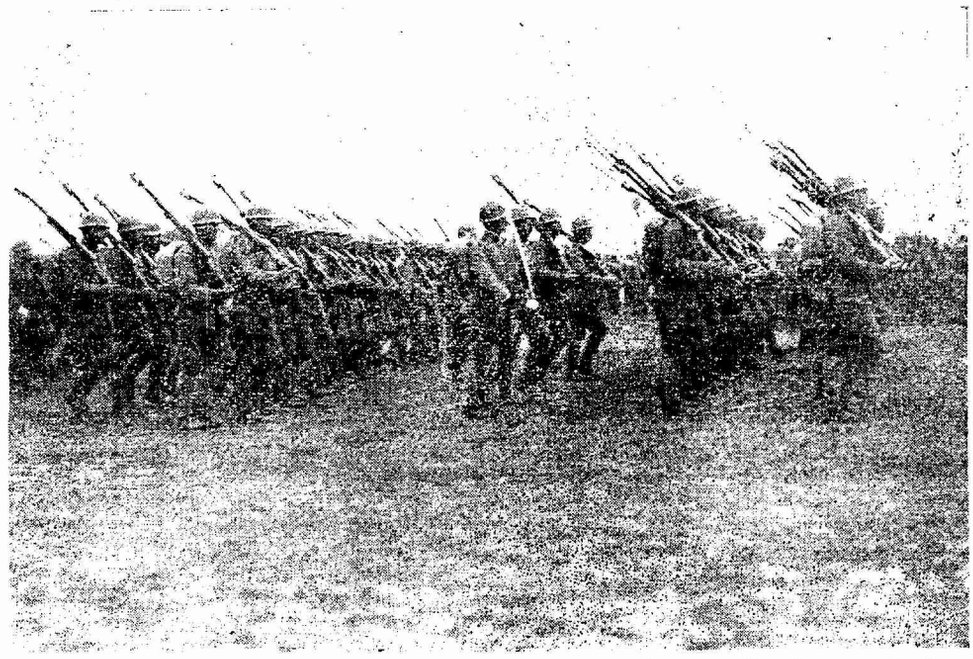
Korean Recently Came from Chientao

The Korean who committed the deed had recently come here from the Chientao district, which has been the scene of disorders between Chinese and Japanese for the past year incidental to Korean revolutionary activities. The Korean's method of operation was an exceedingly simple one. The above-mentioned prominent Japanese were standing on an improvised platform, supported with light stanchions about six feet high. While the attention of those assembled was concentrated on the singing of the Japanese nation anthem, he evaded the attempts of two troopers to restrain him from pressing forward, walked to the edge of the platform, and placed (rather than hurled) the grenade at the feet of the assembled Japanese notables. The bomb, evidently of a spring type, in which the explosion occurs about five seconds after a pin is removed, but made in imitation of a Japanese military water bottle, exploded with terrific violence, blew a hole into the platform, knocked the occupants of the platform prone on the floor, wounded and bleeding. Everything went with such speed and the confusion that ensued was so intense that those who were eye-witnesses do not altogether agree on just what happened. A portion of the bomb buried itself in the ground underneath the stand. Immediately following the explosion two mounted gendarmes spurred their horses toward the Korean, who dodged them, but was caught by a Japanese woman standing nearby. The crowd immediately became frantic, those nearest pouncing upon the Korean and quickly beat him almost insensible, and tore off most of his clothing. A Japanese officer delivered a slash across the Korean's head with a saber. A large number of Japanese soldiers soon formed a double cordon about the assassin who was led from the ground bleeding and scarcely breathing, until removed in a motor car to the hospital. The Japanese troops and police also formed a cordon about the grounds and everybody was rigorously searched before they were permitted to depart.

American Detained but Released

Among those arrested but later released was W. Hibbard, an American employee of the Public Works Department of the International Settlement. It seems that suspicion was thrown on Mr. Hibbard through three Chinese house servants who were near the Park when accosted by the Japanese, running into Mr. Hibbard's house, which is located near the park and overlooking the grandstand. The attention of the Japanese was also directed towards Mr. Hibbard through his having allowed some Chinese newspapermen to use the roof of his house to take photographs. Mr. Hibbard later explained the circumstances to the satisfaction of E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General. Mr. Hibbard, whose wife is a Chinese, experienced serious complications with the Japanese during the recent Sino-Japanese fighting in the vicinity of Hongkew Park when his house was occupied by a Japanese Artillery Company which was operating a battery stationed inside the Park. At that time Mr. Hibbard tried to eject the Japanese; he lodged a claim with the American Consulate charging that the Japanese had removed considerable of his personal property, consisting of silverware, linens, and furniture.

Four foreign military attaches, Colonel W. A. Drysdale, American; Col. Badham Thornhill, British; Col. Frattini, Italian; and Colonel Bonavita, French, who participated in the reviewing of the Japanese troops manouvers as guests of General Shirakawa barely escaped injury, as they were standing about twenty feet from the speakers' stand. According to eye-witnesses, the Korean's action was so unexpected that no one interfered despite the fact that the speakers' stand was surrounded by a cordon of soldiers and sailors with hundreds of Japanese consular police, gendarmes and detectives scattered about the grounds and mingling with the crowds. Persons who witnessed the scene after the incident found the damaged platform covered with blood and the Japanese flags and bunting torn to shreds due to the force of the explosion. The Japanese military forces surrounding the area in the vicinity of the speakers' platform later found



Ten thousand Japanese troops marched in review at Hongkew park in celebration of the birthday of the Imperial Japanese Emperor. Immediately following the military review, the soldiers were massed about the speakers stand to listen to addresses by the highest Japanese military, naval and civilian officials.

another unexploded bomb of primitive construction, supposedly containing gelegnite, and which, had it exploded, would undoubtedly have caused much more destruction.

Many Koreans Arrested

The incident created a deep impression throughout Shanghai. The Hongkew district was closely patrolled, with armored cars constantly traversing the streets, pedestrians being stopped and searched. An official communique from the Japanese Consulate stated that a number of arrests had been made, including one believed to be a Korean, but his identity, the statement said, had not been definitely established due to the fact that he had been beaten into insensibility by the angered crowds. The gendarmerie commader claimed that the large crowd present made policing difficult.

Mr. Morita, the First Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Shanghai, stated after the bombing that he was certain the incident was due to a Korean plot, but the Japanese newspapers claimed the Koreans were instigated by Chinese terrorists some allegedly connected with the Kuomintang. The Chinese officials however denied any Chinese complicity in the affair. Immediately after the incident Samuel Chang of the Foreign Ministry called on the Japanese Legation and expressed sympathy on behalf of the Chinese Government, at the same time offering the Chinese Government's services in locating any of the conspirators or culprits if they should flee to Chinese territory.

Admiral Nomura, commander of the Japanese Navy stationed at Shanghai. This picture was taken immediately following the military review as the Admiral was walking toward the speakers stand. He is shown talking to one of the Japanese nurses.

Every Korean home in both the International Settlement and the French Concession was searched April 29, with the result that many Koreans fled from their homes and sought refuge in the homes of American and British friends. In several cases American missionaries provided refuge for a large number of Korean Christians so as to prevent their being persecuted by the Japanese. According to one American missionary woman she observed Japanese detectives severely beating a Korean woman who refused to tell the whereabouts of her son who was hiding in a foreign home.

Alleged Korean Plot

The Japanese claim that they have discovered the existence of a so-called Korean provisional government with its headquarters in the French Concession. The discovery of the existence of this Korean revolutionary government with ramifications throughout Manchuria and Korea resulted from the arrest of a Korean named C.H. Ahn, 63 years of age, who is alleged to have been a revolutionist for 40 years, once serving as Prime Minister of the so-called Korean republic, prior to the Japanese occupation. Ahn was arrested at the home of another Korean and according to report documents were found implicating a large number of Koreans both in Shanghai and Manchuria and also Korea. As a result other Koreans were arrested and held by the Japanese military headquarters. After completion of the investigation here, all will be sent to Korea for trial. Ahn, who resided in the United States and Honolulu for a number of years, has a wife and three children now in America.

One of the few Chinese who attended the party—this picture showing Japanese school children participating in the Hongkew park celebration, also shows a Chinese standing in the front row at the left of the picture. The Japanese arrested two Chinese who were in the park and five outside on suspicion that they might have had something to do with the bombing, but according to a Japanese newspaper report all have been released.

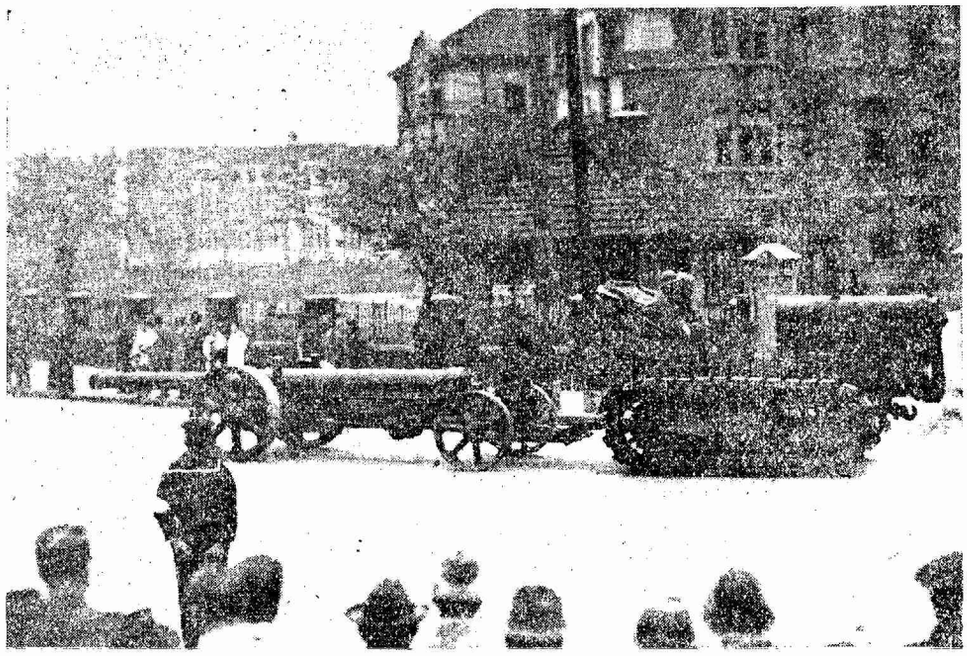
The Japanese *Rengo* service later circulated a report alleging that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was lending assistance to the Korean Independence party, it being claimed that Korean terrorists had been sent from Peiping to Manchuria for the purpose of assassinating officials of the Manchukuo government.

The Shanghai Municipal Council expressed its regrets to the Japanese government regarding the bombing outrage. A. D. Bell, chairman of the Municipal Council, forwarded the official condolences on behalf of the Council to S. Uguchi, consul for Japan.

J. R. Jones, secretary of the S. M. C., wrote the Japanese Residents' Corporation expressing the regrets of the Council for the death of Dr. Kawabata, who died as a result of his wounds.

It is reported on good authority that U. S. Consul General Cunningham, Chairman of the Consular Body, protested to the Japanese against the use of

60-365



Before the opening of the Japanese celebration at Hongkew park in celebration of the birthday of the Imperial Japanese Emperor, the Japanese military and naval authorities conducted an elaborate military parade through the streets of the Hongkew section of the International Settlement. According to report, the Consular Body, through Mr. E. S. Cunningham, chairman, protested against the elaborate Japanese military display on the grounds that it might have the effect of causing fresh complications.

Settlement streets and the holding of the elaborate military celebration, on the ground that it might cause further complications. Instead of heeding the suggestion, the Japanese organized an elaborate celebration, including a parade of 10,000 troops, with heavy artillery, tanks and armored cars. It was only because of the bad weather conditions that 50 air bombers were not included in the display.

According to advices from Tokyo, there will be no alteration in the status of General Y. Shirakawa, commander of the Japanese expeditionary force at Shanghai, or Lieut. General K. Uyeda, as both of them are expected to recover from their injuries in the near future.

Shirakawa's Eulogy of Emperor

Just previous to the celebrations General Shirakawa had issued a statement eulogizing the Japanese Emperor, in the course of which he said:

"We, the subjects of His Majesty, are deeply moved by the wise and benevolent rule, under which the Imperial prestige has steadily been enhanced with the advance of years.

"Ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, followed in rapid succession by the Shanghai incident, our troops have displayed their traditional traits of valor and discipline and have acted bravely for justice and for the lasting peace of the Far East.

"It is needless to say that Japan is now faced with an unusual crisis, which requires that we Japanese must grapple with the problems attendant thereto with a resolute determination. In order to enable us to pass this crisis successfully, I believe it is essential that all of us Japanese should grasp firmly the spirit of our national structure.

"Our national structure has characteristics unparalleled since the foundation of our Empire. In brief, the Japanese nation has been built up naturally, peacefuily, and yet in a dignified manner, with the Imperial Family as the head of families and with the Ruler and the ruled of one body, a feature that is unique."

Admiral Shiosawa, who gave the order on the fateful night of January 28 for the invasion of Chapei, who was at the time of the Hongkew Park incident on a tour of inspection in the Yangtsze Valley, was recalled to Shanghai by orders from Tokyo and has in meantime arrived here.

N. Y. Evening Post Makes Pertinent Comment

Declaring that the Shanghai bombing is a further shocking example of the extent to which political assassination has become a weapon in Japanese politics, the *New York Evening Post*, in an editorial renewed the question regarding the difficulty of preserving peace in the Far East by the course that Japan is pursuing in Manchuria.

The *Evening Post* editorial deplored the assassination of Japanese liberals by their militarists, and added: "It is not surprising that the enemies of Japanese militarism should resort to the same weapon."

"The participation of a Korean in the bombing," it asserted, "demonstrates the fact which is sometimes forgotten. There is still a strong body of Korean opinion that is bitterly opposed to the Japanese annexation. Korea has never been completely assimilated.

"With this state of affairs forcibly brought to its attention by the Shanghai outrage it is more than ever difficult to understand how Japan can except to treat Manchuria as she has treated Korea and yet preserve peace in the Orient."

London Comment on Shanghai Outrage

The London *Times* describes it as an abominable outrage which may have been planned to provoke a rupture of present Sino-Japanese relations and it is significant that it was committed at a moment when, thanks to Sir Miles

Part of the Japanese military display and parade through the streets of the Hongkew section of the International Settlement that preceded the festivities at Hongkew park that came to a sudden and tragic conclusion when a Korean revolutionist threw a hand-grenade resulting in the killing of one and the wounding of several other high Japanese officials.

Lampson's formula, the situation in Shanghai promised to improve.

"But if the intention of the bomb-thrower was to prevent the signature of an Armistice agreement the latest news from our Tokyo correspondent suggests that he failed. There are no signs of any change of Japanese policy in Shanghai. In this country and many others sympathy is due to the Japanese government and to the victims of this outrage who will be all the stronger if the wise and dignified attitude of Japan is maintained."

The *Daily Herald*, Labor organ, calls it a deplorable outrage. It says it will undoubtedly create a surge of feeling in Japan but this should not be made an excuse for further bloodshed in Shanghai, nor should it obscure the fundamental issues.

"There will never be peace in the Far East," it goes on, "until Japan withdraws her armies of occupation and submits her case against China to the arbitration of the League of Nations."

The *Daily Express* in an article on the outrage says it is at such moments of outrage and extreme provocation that a nation proves its greatness by keeping its head, its sense of persepective. Japan is big enough not to let this iniquitous crime and insult obstruct a peaceful settlement of her differences with China.

Chinese Prepared to Co-operate With S. M. C. to Prevent Incidents

In connection with the recent attacks on Japanese residents by mobs of Chinese in various parts of the city, the Shanghai Municipal Council recently addressed an appeal to the local Chinese newspapers seeking their co-operation in bringing about an immediate cessation of these incidents in the Settlement, in order to assist the restoration of normal conditions. This appeal brought forth a reply from the Chinsee Citizens' Federation expressing themselves in sympathy with the Council and promising to do their utmost to put a stop to "these foolish acts" by irresponsible citizens. On the other hand the Federation points out that the Council "seems to be ignoring the unprecedentedly brutal acts committed by Japanese rowdies and plain-clothes men in Hongkew" and suggests that a formal warning be sent to the Japanese.

In the Chinese reply it is pointed out that since January 28 the Japanese troops, using that portion of the International Settlement north of the Soochow Creek as a base to attack Chapei, had recklessly arrested, detained and murdered large numbers of Chinese ratepayers in the Settlement; while several foreigners have also been brutally ill-treated, among whom may be mentioned the American Vice-Consul and the American Trade Commissioner. The Council, the Chinese urge, should send a formal warning to the Japanese authorities and Japanese community and hold them responsible for what they have done. In not taking this course, the Council seems to be ignoring the unprecedentedly brutal acts committed by the Japanese rowdies and plain-clothes men in the Hongkew district; on the contrary the S.M.C. is paying close attention to a few foolish acts by the Chinese and threatening them with the consequences.

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"Bandits" .vs. Invaders in Manchuria

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

THE Militia, more generally known in Chinese as the "Righteous-Brave Corps" 義勇軍 or the "Bandits" in Japanese, organized by the people in Liaoning Province recently sent six delegates to Nanking to interview the leaders in the Government. The writer of this article lost no time in having an interview with them. They related to the writer about their hard journey to Nanking. When they started for Nanking, they were given only ten dollars by the headquarters of the militia. For several days they did not have food. From station to station, they had to "beg" for consent from the authorities to grant them free passage. On their way to Nanking, they met several foreigners; they found that when the whole situation in Manchuria was explained to them, the foreigners always expressed their sympathy with the delegates and the people in the North-Eastern provinces. One Bishop of the Catholic church in Tientsin requested the delegates to explain the whole situation in Manchuria —which he promised to cable to the Pope in Rome for attention

Cause Explained

Asked what caused the Japanese to occupy Mukden suddenly on the night of September 18, the delegates went on to explain in a long statement, the gist of which is as follows:—

When Marshal Chang Tso-ling was in power, the Japanese were quite aware of the fact that the Marshal would not give the Japanese any chance to do what they wished in Manchuria. So they bombed his train and killed him ultimately. It is significant, pointed out the delegate, to note that right after the death of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese Kwantung forces as well as the president of the South Manchuria Railway Administration were all changed. "It was because Japan would like to appoint more 'strong men' to take their places in order to facilitate them in carrying out their premediated plans of devouring Manchuria by one stroke", said the delegate. "Taking advantage of the fact that most of Marshal Chang's best troops were within the Great Wall engaged in the suppression of General Shih Yu-sen's rebellion, the Japanese militarists ordered a "quick march" into Mukden", continued the delegate. The delegates of the Militia in Liaoning branded the Japanese allegations of the murder of Captain Nakamua and the removal of the railway track by the Chinese soldiers as "wilfully created by the Japanese to justify their action before the outside world". The delegates then deplored the fact that both the Chinese public and the Chinese authorities did not pay much attention to what the Japanese were intending to do in Manchuria and did not prepare themselves for the eventualities.

Organization of Militia

Questioned as to the organization of the militia, one of the delegates said that when Chinchow was occupied by the Japanese invaders the people in Liaoning Province rose up to organize the militia. By that time, only four route armies had been organized, that is, the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Route Armies. The "greater the Japanese oppression the greater would be the reaction of the Chinese," said the delegate. Now more than 40 route armies were organized in Liaoning, with each route army consisting of several thousand. The organization of the militia is modeled after the organization of the regular Chinese armies.

Asked as to the organization of another militia known as "Nation-Salvation Corps," 救國軍 the delegate pointed out that in Liaoning Province, there are only the "Righteous-Brave Corps," but in Kirin and Heilungkiang there are "Nation-Salvation Corps." The "Righteous-Brave Corps" in Liaoning are organized entirely by the people. They are the people from well-to-do families; many of them are merchants, and some of them are students. The Nation-Salvation Corps in Kirin and Heilungkiang are organized partly by the people and partly by ex-soldiers. "They all decided to give up their lives for the country," said the delegate.

Asked as to where their ammunition came from, the delegate answered that in the North-Eastern Provinces, each family practically has one or two guns and a few rounds of bullets for hunting and protection purposes. But now the people have taken out whatever they have to present them to the headquarters of the militia. "Not only this," continued the delegate, "those who have some military training voluntarily join the corps." That explained where part of ammunition came from. "But another part of the ammunition came from the booty captured from the Japanese," said the delegate. Then the delegates, one by one, went on to tell the writer their experiences in their fighting with Japanese.

Details of Fighting Told

(1) On October 28, in an attempt to recapture Chinchow, the militia came into armed conflict with the Japanese troops. The severest fighting ever fought between the the Chinese milita and Japanese invaders took place in Chin-hsi-hsien (錦西縣). The "battle" lasted for five days. The invaders lost several hundred men and ten thousand rounds of ammunition were captured by the militia.

(2) On January 2, another severe battle between the militia and Japanese invaders took place in Huan-Law-Sen (紅羅山) and Twan-Sen-Tze (團山子) where the invaders suffered many casualties.

(3) On February 24, the Japanese invaders began to attack the militia in the neighborhood of Chinhsihsien, Hei-Yu-Kau (黑魚溝) and Sin-Tai-Men (新台門). The battle lasted for three days and nights. "Having exhausted all our ammunition, we resorted to a hand-to-hand fight with the invaders," said the delegate. 200 Japanese and 20 Chinese were killed in that battle. Two machine-guns, 20,000 round of bullets, 70 rifles and 10 horses were captured by the militia.

(4) On March 15 another fight between the militia and the invaders took place in Sui-Chung (綏中) and Sing-Chen (城興). The battle lasted for three days and nights. The city was captured by the invaders three times and was recaptured by the militia three times. Having exhausted all their ammunition, the militia again resorted to hand-to-hand fighting with the invaders. The delegate pointed out that it was in that battle that two of their best generals, General Chang Ing-ting (張蔭亭) and General Ling Kung-sen (林昆山) lost their lives. Each side suffered about 200 casualties.

(5) The delegate then went on to say that the skirmishes betwen the militia and the Japanese invaders all occur practically in Liaoning province. "But the battles in the west of Chinchow are the severest and most important of all." It is because, pointed out the delegates, it was *there* where the Japanese forward movement to Jehol, Peiping and Tientsin was "halted", not by the regular armies but by the militia.

"We are fully aware of the fact that with the primitive weapons we are no match for the invaders. But we don't care for this: we will fight to the last. We will never cease fighting until the invaders are driven out of the North-East Provinces. We are fighting for the recovery of China's lost territory; we are fighting for the salvation of our race; and we are fighting for up-holding of international justice." These are the strong words from the lips of the delegates.

Japanese at the End of Their Tether

Questioned as to the strength of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, the delegate, pointing to the map in hand, explained that the Japanese forces are not strong and are now stationed along two sides (ten miles) of the railways, and have no courage to go one step further, the reason for this being that (1) the invaders are not accustomed to the weather there where the snow is still as high as a man; and (2) the invaders are not familiar with the trails which are now covered entirely by snow. "But this gives great advantages to the Chinese militia. We attack the invaders when we see their forces are not strong enough. When their reenforcements arrive, we immediately scatter about in the field and hide ourselves in snow. When their reenforcements withdraw, we attack them again. At present, the militia is being organized everywhere throughout the North-Eastern Provinces. The militia in Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces are now better organized than before. The coming over of General Ma Chan-sen to the Chinese side to lead the armies to fight against the invaders, has greatly strengthened the Chinese forces. The Japanese invaders have thus to answer the challenge from the militia in every corner in three provinces! "Even if Japan sends all their troops to the North-Eastern provinces, it is not possible for her to conquer us", explained the delegate.

Marshal Chang Too Timid

Asked why they did not approach Marshal Chang for help rather than taking a long journey to Nanking, the delegate explained that Marshal Chang is not in a position to give them any assistance, much as he would like, pointing out that his arsenal is now occupied by the invaders. The writer is further informed from other sources that the

Japanese soldiers in Peiping are now quite busy in holding military drill even outside of the Legation Quarter, the purpose being not so much to give training to the soldiers but rather to demonstrate before Marshal Chang the strength of the Japanese forces and intimidate him not to give any assistance to the militia in the North-Eastern Provinces.

Mission to Nanking

Asked concerning their mission to Nanking, the delegates explained that there are about 200,000 people now west of Chinchow who are entirely homeless and who formed the militia and who are fighting against the Japanese forces in their attempt to drive the invaders out of the North-Eastern provinces. "Should no ammunition come from the Government, all these 200,000 lives have either to commit suicide or to be killed by the invaders. We don't want the Government to send us money, but we want ammunition with which we will do our best to fight against the invaders. It is not necessary for the Government to send any troops to the North-Eastern Provinces to fight the Japanese, the militia is sufficient to drive these invaders out of these province if we are given sufficient ammunition", said the delegates. Another purpose of their coming to Nanking is to make a report of their struggles against the invaders in the North-Eastern Provinces to the Government.

"We are fighting for our country; and we are fighting for the world peace; we are determined to fight to the end; doubtless the whole nation and whole world should help us", concluded the delegates.

The Chinese have shown very good spirit in giving every kind of assistance to the 19th Route Army in their resistance against the Japanese invasion of Shanghai; the same assistance should be given to the militia in the North-Eastern Provinces. The real danger of the Sino-Japanese conflict now lies in Manchuria!

Nanking, April 26, 1932.

Chinese Newspapers Urge Relief Measures for Unemployed

The Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, particularly the *Sin Wan Pao*, have recently devoted considerable attention to the unemployment problem in the Shanghai area, and the point is stressed that relief measures must be devised and enforced immediality.

Commenting on the various causes for the increase in unemployment, the *Sin Wan Pao* states that for years civil wars have occurred in China and have impaired the industrial, rural and commercial development of the country. Following the drought in Shansi, floods destroyed great areas in many provinces in China and rendered countless thousands of people homeless. Bandit activities in various provinces have terrified vast populated areas, driving the people from their customary work.

The infliction of heavy taxation on the people by the various Government authorities has produced depression in certain trades and many firms have had to reduce the number of workers and curtail production, adding to the increasing number of people without employment.

Owing to the weak and indefinite policy of those supposed to safeguard the interests of labor and industry, labor disputes have occurred with distressing frequency, causing strikes and considerable losses in money. The public has become afraid to invest money in industrial enterprises.

The more recent devastation of industrial areas in Chinese territory has thrown additional thousands out of work and, unless immediate measures are taken to find work for the jobless, serious trouble is anticipated.

Death of Far Eastern Expert at Washington

The death occurred at Washington, D. C., April 26, of Ransford Stevens Miller, State Department expert on Far East Affairs. The late Mr. Miller served as interpreter at the American Legation in Tokyo from 1895 to 1906, serving as Japanese Secretary to Embassy from 1906 to 1909. For the next four years he was chief of the Division of Far East Affairs at the State Department. In 1913 he became consul-general at Seoul, serving until 1917 when for several months he was detailed to the State Department on the occasion of the Ishii special mission. In the following year he was detailed to the American Embassy at Tokyo, and in 1918-9 he was again chief of the Division of Far East Affairs. He was reappointed consul-general to Seoul in 1919. At the time of his death Mr. Miller was 65 years of age. Mr. Miller was born at Ithaca, New York, October 21, 1867, and graduated from Cornell University in 1888.

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When Will Conditions Be Restored to Normal?

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

ON March 4 the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, in order to liquidate the Shanghai crisis, adopted a resolution, which invited the Chinese and Japanese governments to take immediate steps to enforce the cessation of hostilities and recommended negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese, with the assistance of neutral Powers, with a view to making the cessation of hostilities definite and arranging for the withdrawal of the Japanese forces. Later a Committee of Nineteen was created by the Assembly for watching the new developments of the local situation. In pursuance of the Assembly resolution, the so-called Shanghai Peace Conference was formally opened on March 21, with the participation of the representatives of four neutral Powers. But after as many as fourteen meetings, all efforts on the part of the neutral Powers to compromise the differences of the Chinese and Japanese and to work out a peace formula satisfactory to both parties were of no avail. The Chinese, who have made concessions to the Japanese pertaining to the stationing of the latter's troops in four specified Chinese territories before their complete withdrawal to the Settlement and extra settlement road areas, have insisted on a time limit for the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops to positions prior to Jan. 28, while the Japanese, who have always considered the Chinese as a conquered people since the withdrawal of Chinese forces from the neighborhood of Shanghai, have assumed that they have the right of maintaining their troops in Chinese territory as long as they wish. This recalcitrant attitude on the part of the Japanese has been largely responsible for the breakdown of the peace conference. After realizing that to hold any more meetings with the Japanese would be only a waste of time and energy, the Chinese referred the deadlocked situation to the Committee of Nineteen of the League of Nations, asking an interpretation on the League Assembly resolution of March 4 and particularly on the time limit for the Japanese withdrawal to the positions held prior to Jan. 28. On receiving the Chinese appeal, the Committee was convened, and eventually passed a resolution. The full text of the resolution, which consists of fourteen Articles, was referred to the Chinese and Japanese governments for approval. The Chinese government has been reported to accept it in principle, while the Japanese government has taken a special objection to Article 11 on the ground that "Japan is deprived of the rightful power in determining when the local conditions warrant the withdrawal of her troops". According to earlier cabled reports from Geneva, the said Article provides that a neutral commission will suggest withdrawal whenever it regards conditions here as "retored to normal". But from Japanese source, we have learned that the said Article does not provide any "normal condition" phrase, but empowers the commission to declare at the request of one of the parties the monent when the withdrawal of the Japanese forces can be reasonably effected, and also provides that every decision of the mixed commission will be voted unanimously by the members and that failing unanimity, any decision will be valid if taken by a majority vote, the president having the deciding vote.

Absence of Time Limit Not Satisfactory

To the Chinese, this draft resolution is far from being satisfactory, because it does not provide a time limit for the Japanese withdrawal. Although it runs counter to the original understanding implied in the resolution by the Assembly on March 4, the Chinese government, nevertheless, for the sake of peace, has instructed Dr. W. W. Yen, its chief delegate to the League of Nations, to accept it. The Japanese, on the other hand, have ordered their representative in Geneva to reject it. Japan's rejection will convince us all the more that Japan is determined to keep her troops in Chinese territory until she is able to exact some privileges or concessions from the Chinese government. In the past Japan has reiterated that she can not countenance any third party to interfere with her negotiations with China on the Manchurian questions, and now she assumes the same attitude toward the Shanghai problem by telling the world that she is the right party to determine the time for the withdrawal of her troops. The excuse often advanced by the Japanese for keeping their troops on Chinese soil indefinitely for the purpose of protecting the lives and properties of their nationale is no longer convincing. It is true that they have repeatedly said that they have harbored no territorial and political designs against China, but now they, as conquerors (as they consider themselves to be), are supposedly to have the right of exacting something from the conquered. Therefore they should tell the world openly what they have in their minds, so that the world statesmen can draft a peace formula better suited to their taste.

In order to save the situation, Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, has advanced a new formula, the text of which, as reported, is substantially the same as that of the draft resolution but with some modifications to the Article 11. The new formula is said to be acceptable both to the Chinese and Japanese governments.

While Sir Miles' efforts in promotiong peace deserves our admiration, his formula which says nothing definite about the withdrawal of Japanese troops, remains vague and indefinite. When the withdrawal of the Japanese troops "can be reasonably effected", nobody knows. To the Japanese at least, the withdrawal can not be reasonably effected, unless and until a Japanese concession has been definitely created, or the "Independent Free City State" Scheme for Shanghai has been actually realized. Granting that the members of the neutral commission, who are entrusted with the task of saying "yes" or "no" to the Japanese withdrawal, are all men of fine character and fair judgment, who can tell that their sense of fair play may not sometimes be biased by Japanese propaganda? The possibility will be further increased by the fact that the Japanese, who are adept in playing tricks, may utilize the Kiangpeh people to intentionally create disturbances here and there so as to create a smoke screen to becloud the real situation before the eyes of the neutral commission. Thus the chances are that the Japanese will on one pretext or another continue to station their soldiers on Chinese soil, as long as they are financially able to defray the cost of maintenance.

As a matter of fact, the conditions here and elsewhere can not become normal, unless the Japanese soldiers first withdraw to their home land. Take a survey of Chapei, Nanziang, Kiating, and other cities now under the Japanese occupation, you will see that all these densely-populated districts have been turned into desolate places. There all the civilians have evcuated in the face of Japanese atrocities. There all the business houses have been closed down. And there public and private properties have been seized by the Japanese soldiers and their puppets. In face of such abnormal state of affairs, how can we expect that the conditions will return to normal? Now let us turn our eyes to a place nearer to us in order to see better whether the conditions can be restored to normal with the presence of Japanese troops. Take Hongkew for instance, it has been turned into a dead district after the Japanese have utilized it as a base of operations on the night of Jan. 28. More than a month has passed since hostilities between the Chinese and Japanese forces ceased, but Hongkew does not return to its normal status. In spite of the fact that the municipal police has resumed its function over that district, all the principal shops remain closed, and most of the residents, who have evacuted from that district at the beginning of hostilities, will not return even with the assurance of police protection to their lives and properties. Recently many Chinese who ventured into the Hongkew district were placed under arrest by the Japanese authorities, those Chinese according to the official Japanese reports being "dangerous spies." Whether they were actually "dangerous spies" or merely luckless Chinese who had aroused the supersensitiveness of the Japanese police and gendarmes, can not be said. But this is certain that the Japanese can arrest any Chinese who may incur their displeasure. It may be recalled that during the hostilities thousands of innocent Chinese, men and women, young and old, were arrested and murdered by the Japanese on the alleged charge of being "snipers," and that even a well-known merchant and a vice-president of a missionery school met the same fate. Obviously the situation is not conducive to the peace and prosperity of the so-called Hongkew section of the Settlement. If the district over which the Shanghai Municipal Council has its jurisdiction can not be made safe and free from the atrocious deeds of the Japanese, the situation prevailing in other cities now completely under the Japanese control can be well imagined.

Presence of Japanese Not Conducive to Order

If we care to investigate a little further and give a little thought to the newspaper reports of the Manchurian situation, we shall have further evidence to explode the fallacy that peace and order can be restored with the presence of Japanese troops. It is now more than seven months since Manchuria was first forcibly occupied by the Japanese, but the Japanese have not successfully put up a semblance of peace and order in that region. The exact strength of the Japanese army in Manchuria is said to be five divisions, numbering 50,000 soldiers in all. But in spite

of this huge military machine, the situation in Manchuria is getting worse and worse every day. General Tamon has been quoted as saying that it will require the service of 100,000 soldiers and two or three years to pacify the whole of Manchuria. Naturally every one will wonder how long it will take Japan to make Manchuria "a paradise on earth" and a safe place for everyone, as promised by General Araki, Japanese Minister of War, in the course of his speech at an Osaka meeting on April 22.

With this in view, we are safe in saying that the Japanese withdrawal is *a sine qua non* to the restoration of normal conditions in Shanghai. The Committee of Nineteen, which has inherited the weakness of the League Council, has not the nerve to tell the Japanese militarists to "get out of Shanghai", but has drafted a resolution which by all means will not meet the necessity of the present situation. The inaction of the Committee will only serve to prolong the present impasse and cause further complications, which in the end will make the Shanghai problem still harder to be solved. With the Manchurian case still fresh in our memory, in which Japanese military action could have been curbed had the League Council taken a strong action at the very beginning, we have every reason to urge the League Assembly to act now or never.

Shanghai, May 2, 1932.

Another Bribery Scandal in Japan

An ex-minister and a Mr. "X," formerly leader of a certain political party, are likely to be involved in the Meiji Sugar Refinery tax dodging case, according to the *Japan Chronicle*. Mr. Aima, the President, and Mr. Arishima, the managing director of the Company, who were summoned to the Metropolitan Police Office April 14 instant, are still being detained. Failing to get a satisfactory explanation from them, particularly in regard to a million yen defrayment which was discovered in the company's books as a result of their examination, the police summoned Mr. Yamada, executive director and the head of the Business Section of the company, to the police office, and also confiscated a number of books. The police discovered evidence of the alleged tax-dodging, and are making examinations into probable breach of trust and bribery charges, which they regard as inseparable from the present case.

It was towards the end of 1929 that a rumor was afloat of a Yen 6,00,000 tax dodging. At the beginning of 1930, a certain Miura, a non-parliamentary member of a political party, blackmailed the company for Yen 300,000 in connection with the case.

According to the *Yamoto*, Mr. Aima, the President, offered Yen 300,000 to an ex-minister and a political party leader to prevent publicity of the rumor in August, 1930, and another Yen 100,000 to the leader of a different political party in May, 1931.

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Wang Ching-wei Vigorously Defends Kuomintang

A further elaboration of his views concerning democracy and political tutelage by the Kuomintang was made by Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, in a speech delivered at the weekly memorial service, at Nanking April 27. Mr. Wang said there seemed to be two extreme views concerning the question of democracy and political tutelage. The one holds that political tutelage would lose its meaning if the Party talks of democracy; while the other claims that democracy may be attained without political tutelage. Both of these views are, in his opinion, fallacious.

The main task of the Party during the period of political tutelage is to train the people in the exercise of political rights. In other words, there ought logically to be a gradual extension of the people's political rights during this period until, when the constitutional period is inaugurated, the people may exercise full constitutional rights. Thus, to lose sight of democracy during the period of political tutelage would be tantamount to using political tutelage as a means to perpetuate the regime of one-party dictatorship as the Communists have done. On the other hand, it would be equally fallacious to pretend that real democracy can be attained without going through a period of political tutelage. In this connection, Mr. Wang pointed out that this view seems now to prevail in certain quarters outside the Kuomintang. "What they really aim at, however, is not the attainment of real democracy, but merely the overthrow of the Kuomintang," President Wang contended.

After reviewing events since the Revolution, Mr. Wang said the sole object of the militarists, the mandarinate, and the unscrupulous politicians during the past two decades has been to crush the Kuomintang.

It is with this same object in mind that they now pose as sponsors of the constitutional movement, Mr. Wang contended.

Whatever semblance of constitutional and democratic rule the people had enjoyed in the past, they owed to the exertions of the Kuomintang and its Leader, the late Dr. Sun, he added. It was by the Kuomintang that the Republic was founded and it was by a Parliament overwhelmingly Kuomintang that the first constitution of the Republic was enacted. Mr. Wang claimed that the Kuomintang has not only been closely connected with the democratic and constitutional movement ever since its existence; but all prospects of a constitutional regime in the near future would be utterly destroyed, should the Kuomintang cease to exist.

Continuing he said that the lack of a constitution at the present time, which these leaders of the constitutional movement now pretend to deplore, is attributable mainly to the repeated efforts they made in the past to destroy our constitutional regime.

With regard to the criticism that the Kuomintang has not made a good showing, President Wang pointed out that the Kuomintang has been in power only three years. Had there been no domestic strife to distract the attention of the Party during the past years, the Party would certainly have achieved better results. Moreover, considering the wide extent of the national territory and the complicated conditions prevailing in the country, it is not reasonable to expect the Party to build a Utopia within the brief span of three years.

He emphasized that while, in his opinion, political tutelage can not be dispensed with in order to attain real democracy, this does not mean that the period of political tutelage can be indefinitely extended or that the Party can be justified in losing sight of the goal of political tutelage, namely, the realization of real democracy.

Chinese Deny Responsibility for $12,000 Henli Damage

According to a report appearing in the Chinese newspapers, the Chinese Government has denied responsibility for the destruction of the Shanghai Rowing Club's matshed wharf located at Henli to the west of Shanghai. The Shanghai Rowing Club, according to report alleged that its property, valued at $12,000, had been burned by the Chinese troops following their withdrawal from the Shanghai front. According to the report in the Chinese papers the Rowing Club's wharf was destroyed by Japanese airbombs dropped in the vicinity of the Henli bridge. Some twenty Chinese houses in the vicinity were destroyed at the same time. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has sent representatives to Henli to make an investigation.

How Japan Loots Rail Funds in Manchuria

Pat McGrady, staff writer for the *China Press*, in a recent message from Mukden described the method used by the Japanese in looting the funds of railways in Manchuria. He cites the case between L. Y. Li, auditor and paymaster for the defunct administration of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, and the Manchukuo state as represented by Japanese police. The case, he says, is significant only inasmuch as it indicates generally the Japanese power and methods of using it in the northeastern provinces.

Mr. Li, since the occupation of the northern half of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway by Japanese early this year, has remained in Mukden to handle the accounts of the railway administration. Mr. Li has been meeting the back salary demands of employees on all parts of the line. Workers were not paid December wages, and bonuses offered for service on the comparatively dangerous northern half of the line also remained unpaid because of Japanese occupation of the line. With checks forwarded from Tientsin, the old administration was gradually paying off employees, most of whom are now in the employ of the new railway owners.

The new administration objects to payment of salaries by the old railway authorities, and they apparently are determined to stop this and remove Mr. Li along with many others who either represent or are still loyal to the former order in Manchuria. A half million dollars in the name of the former administration rest in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Mukden and $8,000,000 set aside in the Provincial and Frontier banks for the completion of the Hulutao harbor and development of the Chinese Railway, have been confiscated by the new administration. Mr Kan Tu, new Japanese appointed director of the railroad, is reported to have in his custody $3,000,000 of this sum, for an as yet obscure purpose.

On April 14, two plainclothes Japanese accompanied by a Chinese policeman entered Li's home, made sure that he was not there, and left to return at an hour specified by the servant as the time when her master usually returned from town. Mr. Li, returned earlier than usual, packed a few belongings, and left hurriedly.

When four Japanese plainclothes gendarmes came a short time later, they were refused admission to the house. They produced no evidence of authority and apparently carried no warrant of any sort. They leaped over the fence, went into the house, ransacked not only Li's flat but also the dwelling of a protesting family on the lower floor, and left with a suitcase, in which Li had the railroad accounts.

Other raids have been made on the house. On April 15 a Japanese plainclothes gendarme, brandishing a large revolver, rushed fiercely into Li home, and finding no one there threatened the party in the lower flat with his gun while he severely questioned everyone present. Satisfied, at length, that his unwilling testifiers were innocent, the Japanese put away his weapon and explained that he liked to be friends with all people. When asked his name, he replied that he had none, and he gave the same response to a request for his address. His only proof of authority was the revolver.

Says Soviets Have Not Defaulted on Trade Agreement

Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate April 29 that he had personally investigated the history of American-Russian trade relations and had been unable to find a single default on trade agreements on the part of Soviet Russia. He also quoted Charles Gill, superintendent of motive power for the Baltimore & Ohio railwoy, saying that there was no evidence of the existence of forced labor in Russia. Mr. Gill spent some months in Russia as a special adviser on railway affairs.

Dr. Li Chien-shun Appointed President of Peiping Normal College

Dr. Li Chien-shun, has been appointed President of the National Peiping Normal College in succession to Hsu Ping-chang, resigned. Dr. Li, a native of Hopei, was educated in Japan and America, receiving his Ph. D. Degree from Columbia University. He has at various times been President of the National Peking High Normal Institute and Professor of Education at the Southeastern and Tsing-Hua Universities. At present, he is lecturer on Education at the National Peiping Girls' Normal Institute and at the National Peking University.

New Personnel in the Central Political Council

New personnel to constitute the various committees of the Central Political Council were appointed at a meeting of the Council at Nanking May 2 as follows:

Political Affairs Committee: Ting Wei-fen, Yeh Chu-tsang, Chen Li-fu, Ku Meng-yu, Fang Chio-hui, Chen Kung-po, Chen Ming-shu, Chu Chia-hua, Cheng Tien-fang, Chu Cheng, Tan Chen, Yu Yu-jen, Pei Yun-tien; meetings of the Committee to be convened by Messrs. Yeh Chu-tsang and Yu Yu-jen.

Economic Committee: Chang Ching-kiang, Tai Chi, tao, Shao Yuan-chung, Chen Kuo-fu, Wang Peh-chun, Tseng Yang-fu, H. H. Kung, Chou Chi-kang, Ku Meng-yu-Huang Shao-hsiung, Tang Yu-jen, Tseng Chung-ming; with Messrs. Chen Kuo-fu and Ku Meng-yu as conveners of meetings.

Foreign Relations Committee: C. T. Wang, H. H. Kung, T. V. Soong, Wu Chih-hui, Li Shih-tseng, Chang Chun, Chu Pei-te, Ho Yao-tsu, Chiang Tso-pin, Tang Yu-jen, Lo Chia-lun, Lo Wen-kan; with Messrs. Chiang Tso-pin and T. V. Soong as conveners of meetings.

Finance Committee: Wu Chih-hui, T. V. Soong, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, Chen Li-fu, Shao Yuan-chung, Yn Ching-tang, Ting Chao-wu, Ting Wei-fen, Madame Wang Ching-wei, Shih Ying, and Tang Yu-jen; with Messrs, T. V. Soong and Shao Yuan-chung as conveners.

Military Affairs Committee: Ho Ying-chin, Chu Pei-te, Yang Shu-chuang, Chen Chao-ying, Tang Sheng-chih, Li Chi-sen, Chen Ming-shu, Chang Chun, Wu Te-cheng, Ho Cheng-chun, Wang Po-lin, Ho Yao-tsu; with Generals Ho Ying-chin and Chu Pei-te as conveners.

Education Committee: Wu Chih-hui, Tsai Yuan-pei, Tai Chi-tao, Li Shih-tseng, Chu Chia-hua, Chang Tao-fan, Cheng Tien-fang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Shao Yuan-chung, Ku Meng-yu, Chen Pu-lei, Chu Min-i; with Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei and Chu Chia-hua as conveners.

Legislative Committee: Tai Chi-tao, Tan Chen, Ting Wei-fen, Fang Chio-hui, Chu Chia-hua, Shao Yuan-chung, Cheng Tien-fang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ku Cheng-kang, Chen Kung-po, Teng Fei-huang, Wang Fa-chin and Lo Wen-kan; with Messrs. Tai Chi-tao and Tan Chen as conveners of meetings of the Committee.

Japanese Diet Members Due in Shanghai Next Week

Sixteen members of the Japanese Diet, accompanied by three secretaries of the House of Representatives, will arrive in Shanghai on May 9, and will remain in this city here for four days to make investigations of the Shanghai incident. The party is coming from Manchuria. It left Tokyo April 22. The party is composed of 10 Seiyukai (Government party), 5 Minseito (Opposition) and one non-partisan members, besides three secretaries and clerks. Tatsujiro Uchino, Seiyukai member, is the leader of the touring group. The other M.P.'s are Messrs. R. Kikuchi, T. Ono, Y. Hara, T. Oshima, T. Koyama, H. Kurihara, J. Kudo, S. Tange, T. Matsuyama, H. Masutani, G. Iimura, T. Hisayama, M. Suzuki, T. Kakiyama, and Y. Kuboi. The secretaries are Messrs. K. Nakamikado, J. Chiba, and H. Tanaka.

New Chief Commander for British Fleet in China

Vice-Admiral Frederic Charles Dreyer has been appointed by the British Admiralty to be commander-in-chief of the China Station in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Howard Kelly. The appointment dates from February, 1933. Vice-Admiral Dreyer is 54 years of age and since 1930 has been a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and deputy chief of the Naval Staff, and Admiralty representative on the League of Nations Advisory Commission since 1931.

Movements of General Semenoff Coincide with Those of Prominent Japanese

Some of the Japanese newspapers in noting that General Semenoff, the White Russian leader, was registered at the Koshien Hotel, having come there from Dairen recently quite unexpectedly, accompanied by two Japanese, think it significant that the Koshien Hotel had two distinguished Japanese guests at the same time in the persons of General Araki, Minister of War, and Mr. Tokonami, Minister of Railways.

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60-373

Dr. McNair Discusses Manchurian Situation in Shanghai Lecture

Dr. H. F. McNair, professor of history at Chicago University, formerly with St John's University in Shanghai, who recently returned to Shanghai after investigating conditions in Manchuria made an address before the American Women's Club in Shanghai April 29, in the course of which he said the so-called banditry situation in Manchuria is so widespread that even Mukden is unsafe despite the large garrison of Japanese troops there. He said he counted the heads of nine alleged bandits which had been nailed above the entrance of one the city gates. Dr. McNair said all trains in Manchuria were closely guarded with Japanese soldiers riding on the platforms and the tracks are heavily patrolled. At Harbin he said he observed Japanese troops holding daily machine-gun manouvers in the principal streets. "It took me considerable time to become accustomed to seeing squads of Japanese soldiers running along the street and setting up machine-guns at the corners, take careful aim and then dismantle, run to the next corner, all apparently done to impress the people," Dr. McNair said. In reference to the placing of the Manchu boy emperor Pu Yi at the head of the Manchukuo Government Dr. McNair quoted a high American Consular official as stating that the chief object of the Japanese was to influence the Mongolian princes, both in Inner and Outer Mongolia. He declared: "Even Outer Mongolia under Soviet domination is not so fixed as some suppose." Regarding the preservation of the American doctrine of the Open Door, Dr. McNair said: "I talked with the manager of an American firm which made a bid to install a telephone system in a Manchurian town since the Japanese occupation. The manager of the firm stated he was requested to revise the bid three times, which was done at considerable expense, but the contract went to a Japanese refirm although the American claimed he had quoted lower prices". Regarding the attitude of the Chinese people in reference to Manchuria Dr. McNair said the outstanding pronounced characteristic is the unpopularity of the Japanese. Most everybody, he said, was adopting a wait and see attitude regarding the Manchukuo Government. At Dairen Dr. McNair said he was impressed with the seriousness of the Japanese attitude. He visited numerous chemical laboratories where Japanese were making a scientific study of Manchurian products with a view to trying to adapt and develop them for the Japanese home markets.

Bennett To Become Manager of National City Bank

Charles R. Bennett, assistant manager of the National City Bank is shortly to be appointed manager, according to reports which have appeared in the local newspapers. Mr. Bennett joined the National City Bank in 1907 and after serving two years in the London office was transferred to Kobe, Japan where he served until 1913. He was then transferred to Hongkong and Canton where he served until 1915, following which he was transferred back to Kobe. After a few months service with the Shanghai branch, Mr. Bennett was appointed manager of the branch in Peiping and continued in that position until his transferrance here. Mr. Bennett is a native of the State of Maine and a graduate of Bowdoin College. In addition to his connection with the National City Bank, Mr. Bennett is a director of the China Foundation, China Famine Fund Committee and was a member of the American delegation to the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, in 1929.

Chinese Aviation Companies Will Hold Meetings This Month

A recent message from Nanking stated that the progress of the China National Aviation Corporation and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, and plans for their development will be considered in the course of the current month, when the annual meetings of shareholders of these concerns will take place and the boards of directors as well as the general managers and the various department heads will be voted upon. The Chinese representatives will be: Generals Chen Ming-shu (Minister of Communications), and Liu Pei-chuan, Messrs. Yang Chien-ping, and Nieh Kai-i, for the meeting of the China National Aviation Corporation; and Messrs. Wei I-fu, Lung Tao-fu, Chien Chun-chi, Li Ching-sung, Wang Chi-yuan, and Wu Chao-hsien, for the meeting of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation.

General Chen Chi-tang Effects Coup at Canton

(*Special to the China Weekly Review*)

Hongkong, March 3, 1932

General Chen Chi-tang's stern action in ordering the dismissal of Chang Hui-chang, Canton's flying corps chief in order to appoint his subordinate Wong Kwang-jui as the new aerial bureau commander resulted in the secret formation of an alliance between the air force and the navy which previously was on friendly terms with Chang Hui-chang. Admiral Chen Cheh yesterday left quietly for Hongkong. This morning all the gunboats left Canton for Hainan Islands and Tangchiehwan near Macao, displaying a hostile attitude towards Chen Chi-tang's Army. This morning the gunboats anchored in the Canton River fired on the city and certain airplanes attempted to leave the city but failed. Subsequently the cruisers *Chung Shan* and *Feiying* sailed to Hainan. Much uneasiness prevails among the populace at Canton although well-informed persons believe that a serious outbreak of hostilities within the city proper is not likely because General Chen Chi-tang's regiments are in full control of Canton and practically of the whole of Kwangtung province.

It is predicted by Kuomintang politicians at Hongkong that Chen Chi-tang will succeed in reorganising the flying corps, navy and provincial government departments under his own direct influence. In view of the aerial naval commander's allegiance to Messrs Sun Fo and Hu Han-min the present changes will mean a serious blow to both Sun Fo and Hu Han-min's powers in political matters. Hu Han-min today sent his representatives, Dr. C. C. Wu and Fu Ping-sheung, to Canton where they interviewed Chen Chi-tang, endeavoring to reach an understanding so as to postpose the reorganisation of the navy. General Chen Chi-tang's allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek, it is announced, remains unchanged and he will assume under the Nanking government the posts of anti-bandit suppression commissioner immediately after the naval reorganisation is completed. The Kwangsi commanders are adopting the same attitude as General Chen Chi-tang.

It is reliably learned that a minor encounter between General Chen Chi-tang's soldiers and Admiral Chen Cheh's marines this morning at Bocca Tigris forts near Canton resulted in Chen Chi-tang's soldiers being victorious. An unusual large number of wealthy residents and naval officers' families withdrew from Canton to Hongkong as a result of the unsettled state of affairs. At this afternoon's session of the government the resignation of Feng Chu-wen as Finance Commissioner and the appointment of Chen Chi-tang's candidate Su Fong-po as his successor was announced. It is understood that Chen Chi-tang has decided to disarm all marines under Chen Cheh's command.

Hongkong, May 4, 1932

The situation at Canton remains most uncertain. Hu Han-min's representatives, Dr. C. C. Wu and Fu Ping-sheung, have gone on a visit to Wuchow to confer with Li Tsung-jen and are endeavoring to reach an understanding with the militarists; they have suggested inviting Hu Han-min to Canton to assume an important post. Chen Chi-tang has suggested inviting Feng Yu-hsiang to Canton to participate in an important political conference. Yesterday's session of the Southwestern China Political Councils announced the appointments of Chen Chi-tang's candidates to fill the posts of municipal and provincial governments, including the Commissioner of Finance. Chen Chi-tang has instructed the loyal airforce to maintain a lookout against the desertion of doubtful gunboats who might threaten bombardment.

Sir Victor Sassoon's Trunk of Beer and Wine Seized at Honolulu

A dispatch from San Francisco dated April 6 appearing in the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune* stated that Sir Victor Sassoon lost a trunkful of beer and wine and $150 in Honolulu, but he didn't lose his temper, according to a statement made by him when he arrived in San Francisco from the Orient aboard the Dollar liner *President Coolidge*.

Sir Victor humorously related how a woman revenue officer seized the trunk containing the potables in his stateroom while the ship lay off the Hawaiian port.

"It was really funny," he told friends. "I was frightfully embarrassed, for I had no idea I was busting your jolly old United States laws. But I went ashore and put up $150, which it was intimated was the same as a fine, and was permitted to return to the ship."

May First Passes Quietly in Shanghai--- Demonstrations in Japan and England

May 1, which by general consent is the rallying day for radicals of the extreme type throughout the world, passed off quietly in Shanghai, as it did in most other cities of the world. Both in the International Settlement and in the French Concession all available police were kept on duty so as to prevent any possible outbreak. In the Settlement only one arrest was made, this being that of a young Chinese student who was attempting to distribute literature of an inflammatory character. In the Chapei district the Bureau of Public Safety dispersed a crowd which was attempting to hold an open-air meeting.

The Japanese *Press Union* service, however, mentions that during the month of May, there are a number of so-called National Humiliation Days (including the dates of May 4, 6, 7, and May 30), and said dates are again being utilized by local Chinese students to stage large-scale demonstrations in various parts of the city, these being fomented by the Shanghai Students' Anti-Japanese and Salvation Association.

More than a Thousand Demonstrators Arrested in Japan

More than a thousand demonstrators were arrested in Tokyo during the May Day celebrations which were carried out under unusually heavy police precautions. Besides those arrested, the police officials confiscated 16 daggers, 6 spears, 3 sticks, 10 flags, and 2,000 handbills. Most of those arrested were released by midnight after examination, but over 100 were subjected to further investigation, including some 40 students of the Tokyo Imperial, Waseda and other universities.

English Crowds Demonstrate Against Japan

In anticipation of trouble, 250 police in London occupied Portman Square, where the Japanese Embassy is located early in the afternoon of May 1 and refused permission for a procession of anti-Japanese demonstrators to pass through. A fierce struggle followed. A police inspector and a constable were injured together with three demonstrators. Eight arrests were made. The demonstration had a sequel in the Marylebone Police Court the following day when a number of men were fined and sentenced to 21 days' hard labor. When one of those who were changed told the Magistrate that he wanted to reach the Japanese Embassy in order to protest against "Japanese oppression and militarism in China," the Magistrate drily retorted: "I don't suppose they'd trouble any more about your appeal than mine."

Sensational Slump in Japanese Silk Market

There was a sensational fall in the Japanese raw silk exchange during the latter past of April. April delivery dropped to a record figure of Yen 50.70 per ten kin. Hasty selling also caused a sharp fall in the spot market, and cheap brands were offered under Yen 500 per 100 kin. One of the main causes was the discouraging report from the New York market that the situation there is going from bad to worse. Another factor was the oppression from the large quantity of old cocoons.

The last reports from Japan were that a complete stoppage of the silk cocoon production in the Island Empire was quite possible. Silk reelers in Japan were dealt a crushing blow as a result of the sensational slump on the raw silk exchange. In the Okaya district of Nagano, reelers are finding it impossible to carry on, and as soon as their cocoon stock is exhausted, they will close their mills. Okaya reelers are working on half capacity; they are losing Yen 10,000 a day. Silk reelers who specialise in domestic yarn are even harder hit.

Honolulu Trial Ends in Verdict of Guilty

The trial at Honolulu of Mrs. Fortescue, Lieut. Massie and two enlisted seamen on the charge of murdering a Hawaiian named Kahahawai came to an end April 29 when the jury, after a long absence, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against all accused. Mrs. Fortescue is a New York society woman whose daughter, the wife of Lieut. Massie, is alleged to have been criminally assaulted by the murdered Hawaiian and other natives of the islands last autumn. A tense situation exists in Honolulu, where machine guns are mounted on the street cars. Certain U. S. Senators are stated to favor a pardon for the four convicted persons in view of the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands. One of the points not cleared up in the trial was how it came about that Mrs. Massie on the night of the assault on her was at the other side of Honolulu, unaccompanied, in a small dark lane, which is a rendezvous for necking parties.

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In the United States Court for China

In re.
Estate
of
FRANK FERNANDEZ,
Deceased

Cause No. 3439
Special Proceedings No. 781
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of FRANK FERNANDEZ, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 14, 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, April 18, 1932.

J. R. BROWNE,
c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

In the United States Court for China

DUDLEY RISTINE BRITNEY,
Plaintiff,
vs.
FLORENCE WILBUR BRITNEY,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3445
Civil No. 1540
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 15, 1932.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 15th day of April, 1932, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1932, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1932, Dudley Ristine Britney, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of the court during the last year previous to the 15th day of April, 1932;

NOW THEREFORE it is this 16th day of April, 1932, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holiday, occurring after the 7th day of May, 1932, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court.

MILTON D. PURDY,
Judge.

Men and Events

Yenching University held the second annual Journalism Week of its Department of Journalism April 28 to 30 at Peiping.

Mauricio Fresco, honorary vice-consul for Mexico, has removed his office to 20 Museum Road, International Settlement.

The Chinese Legation at Helsingfors, Finland, is to be closed, all affairs formerly dealt with by said Legation being transferred to the Chinese Legation in Sweden.

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Chinese Customs, has been honored by the Portuguese Government with the Order of Christ, in recognition of his services in the trade and shipping of China.

Mrs. J. Ernest Black, wife of Vice Consul Black of the American consulate general, is making satisfactory progress after an operation for appendicitis performed recently at the Country Hospital in Shanghai.

The World Unity Memorial to David Starr Jordan, with headquarters at 4 East 12th street, New York City, is offering an annual prize for the best essay on world cooperation submitted by any college graduate.

The Ministry of Railways has appointed Fan Yu-sui as Managing-Director of the Taokow-Tsinghua Railway Administration and Wang Cheng-chi as Head of the General Affairs Department of the Administration.

Two Japanese freight steamers collided off Shantung promontory May 2, as a result of which the *Teiin Maru* sank, five of the crew being missing. The *Kirin Maru* was able to continue her voyage from Kobe to Dairen.

Thirteen men, alleged to be communists, were arrested by the Ningpo police end of last week. The arrests were made as a result of raids conducted by the Public Safety Bureau upon "Red" cells in Ningpo, Fenghua, and Chinhai.

Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, President of the Peking National University, arrived in Nanking from Peiping during the week to confer with the Government regarding the financial difficulties of the various national educational institutions in North China.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited, will be held on May 25. Word has been received from the London office of the company that the directors have recommended a final dividend of 7½ per cent free of tax.

Wang Cheng-jung, Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Chekiang, has been appointed Acting Superintendent of Customs for Hangchow by the Ministry of Finance, succeeding the late Chao Wen-jui who, as a result of a nervous breakdown, committed suicide recently.

A Nanking message states that the general principles governing the convocation of the proposed National Assembly of People's Representatives, as recommended by the recent National Emergency Conference, have been drafted by a special Committee of the Central Political Council.

John F. Stevens was elected president of the Nomad Oasis, Shrine Club of China, at the annual meeting and election of officers held at the American Club April 29. Earl B. Alexander was chosen vice president, Edgar A. L. Best was named secretary, while William Van Buskirk was elected treasurer.

General Chiang Ting-wen has been appointed Commander of the 9th Division; General Chou Hun-yuan, Commander of the 5th Division; and Major-General Liu I, Commander of the 32nd Independent Brigade. These appointments were confirmed at a meeting of the Executive Yuan at Nanking, April 30.

The body of Frederic Nathaniel Davis, late petty officer of the U.S.S. *Houston* was recovered from the Whangpoo River at Shanghai April 27. At an inquest a verdict of accidental drowning was returned. Deceased, 32 years old, is believed to have fallen into the river on his way back to his ship from the Peking Road pontoon.

A Loyang dispatch April 28 reported that Tai Chi-tao, president of the Examination Yuan, had been attacked and beaten by members of the Anti-Japanese Association while visiting Sian. His motorcar was stated to have been destroyed by fire. Thirty persons were arrested in connection with assult. Some are believed to be communists.

Twenty-five communists, who were found guilty of subversive activities against the National Government, were publicly executed at Nanking April 30. They were part of a large batch of suspects recently rounded up by the Garrison authorities. Of the 25, sixteen were employed in military service at the time of their arrest. One, Li Shao-Ho-shang, was an employe of a cotton mill in Soochow.

Who's Who in China

戴民權字端甫
Tai Min-chuan

Tai Min-chuan, military officer, born at Linju Hsien, Honan, in 1892; joined Chingkuochun or the National Pacification Army in Shensi, and took part in the 1911 Revolution; later, entered Chienkuochun or the National Reconstruction Army, under command of the late General Fan Chung-hsui; went to Canton where he participated in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's first northern expedition; became commander of the third mixed brigade, 1925; appointed as the commander of the newly reorganized 25th divison, 1930, which position he still holds.

戴民權，字端甫，河南省臨汝縣人，年四十一歲，曾投入救國軍，參加辛亥革命，轉入建國軍，隸屬于樊鍾秀部下，後赴廣東，協助孫總理第一次北伐，一九二五年，任第三混成旅旅長，一九三〇年，升任第二十五師師長，現任此職。

Three Japanese medicine pedlers (evidently narcotic dealers) named Kawamura. Sano and Yamada, were attacked by bandits at a point some 15 miles north of Tsitsihar, Manchuria, May 2, two of them being murdered and the other seriously wounded.

That the Bureau of Foreign Trade at Shanghai, which is under the Ministry of Industry, should take the initiative for the organization of a large overseas trading company was specially ordered by said Ministry recently. This action was taken in compliance with requests from various overseas Chinese Chambers of Commerce in the Straits Settlement, Java, and other ports in the South Seas.

M. Borodin, former advisor to the Nationalist Government of China, has been appointed editor of the first English language daily newspaper to be established in the Soviet Union, the *Moscow Daily News*. M. Borodin was the propagandist who helped materially in paving the way for the Cantonese punitive expedition against the North in 1926 and 1927, which led to the establishment of the present regime at Nanking.

The American-Oriental Finance Corporation, 29 Nanking Road, Shanghai, during the week sent out circular letters to its clients pointing out that at the close of the first quarter, on March 31, its total assets had increased to $14,868,109.95 (as compared with $14,448,493.60 at the end of 1931.) The net profits of the company for the first quarter of 1932, it was stated, amounted to $230,068.17. This is equal to more than sixty percent of the total net profits for the whole of the year, 1931.

Chinese Regiment Near Tientsin Mutinies

A regiment belonging to the 6th Artillery Brigade of the North-Eastern Army, stationed at Liangwangchuang Hopei province, mutinied on April 30. Soldiers of the regiment ran amuck on near-by farms, and as a result Yangliuching and other places in the vicinity were thrown into great confusion. General Wang Shu-chang, Civil Governor of Hopei, despatched troops to the scene on the following day and was successful in suppressing the mutiny temporarily. Arrears of pay are mentioned as the cause of the outbreak.

Communists Active in Many Parts of South China

Advices from Amoy beginning of the week stated that the city continued to fear the expected invasion of Communist troops, and that a heavy guard is being maintained. Some 400 Chinese marines have arrived from Foochow to reinforce the city's garrison forces.

In case of necessity, landing parties may be ordered ashore from the foreign warships in the harbor. The total number of such bluejackets however, will not exceod 40 or 50 for all ships, combined. The Government of Formosa has despatched 10 police officers to Amoy to protect the Japanese residents.

News in the Amoy region from towns where Communists have taken possession indicate that, contrary to earlier reports, these Red soldiers have now become lawless, indulging in looting, assaults upon women and girls, and butchering the wealthy on the ground that they are of the "bcurgeois" class. Christian devotees (Chinese) are apparently regarded by these Reds as being arch-enemies, and the most inhuman treatment is being accorded them. Foreign missionaries are reported to have fled to safer areas.

The Red forces are advancing from Shihma and Haitow toward Tungan. The Government troops stationed at Tungan have fled, being unable to resist the advance of the rebels. General Sun Lien-chung, one of the Government army leaders, has lost two of his brigades, both of which have gone over to the Communist side.

Operations in Southern Fukien

A military despatch from Swatow May 5 reported that 20,000 Government troops, consisting of the 1st Kwangtung Independent Division under General Huang Jen-huan and the 8th Kwangtung Division under General Huang Chih-wen, are heading rapidly for Lungyen and Nantsing, in southern Fukien so as to cut off the rear of the "Red" bandits at Changchow. The Aviation Squadron under Colonel Liu Chih-yen left Swatow for Fukien April 28 to bombard the brigands.

In view of the advance of the Kwangtung units, it is stated that the main "Red" forces at Changchow have retreated north-westwards to Lungshanshu and Punan, leaving behind only 1,000 men to defend the city.

A military conference was convened by General Chen Chi tang, Vice-Commaner-in-Chief of the Bandit-Suppression Forces for the Kwangtung-Kiangsi-Fukien border regions, recently to discuss various bandit-suppression measures. Among those present were Generals Miao Pei-nan, Chief-of-Staff to General Chen Chi-tang, and Hsiang Han ping, Commander of the 2nd Kwangtung Army. It was decided that additional troops be sent into Fukien so as to wipe out the bandits there.

Stimulated apparently by the success of their comrades in Fukien, the communist-bandit troops in Kiangsi province are reported to have become active, especially in the southern districts of the province. The city of Kangchow, Kiangsi, is now threatened, and may fall into communist hands shortly. Government forces headed by General Liao Lei, numbering about nine regiments, have been ordered to march out from Canton to subjugate the "Reds" in Kiangsi.

Chang Fah-kuei in Shanghai—Troops in Southern Hunan

Many telegrams during the week discussed the whereabouts of General Chang Fah-kuei and his troops which were supposed to be on their way to Kiangsu to support the 19th Route Army. The most reliable report was that the General himself was in Shanghai and that his troops were in Southern Hunan.

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IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re.
Estate
of
CHARLES A. STEWART
Deceased

Cause No.
Special Pinceedings No. 192
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles A. Stewart, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, March 17, 1932.

George C. Friedgen,
c/o United Kingdom Tobacco Co.
212 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate
of
HENRY BULLITT RAUTERBERG
Deceased

Cause No. 3438
Special Proceedings No. 780
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Bullitt Rauterberg, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 16th 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
April 6, 1932.

H. G. FREEMAN Jr.
c/o Tobacco Trading Corp.
74 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Futile Crusade

Dangerous Drugs, The World Fight Against Illicit Trade in Narcotics, By Arthur Woods; Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

This little book, by the former New York Police Commissioner and more recently chairman of President Hoover's Commission on Employment, is far more interesting than profound.

The principal narcotics that are habit-forming, opium, morphine, heroin, and cocaine, are described well enough, and the chapter on "The 'Dope Fiend' And Society" avoids the worst exaggerations common in such literaure, but it still repeats the old nonsense that narcotic addicts are among the most dangerous criminals. It is true that they are responsible for much petty crime, such as stealing, but with rare exceptions they are just as inept in major crime as they almost invariably are in any other enterprise.

The reason for this fact was very clearly stated in a recent article in *The American Mcreury* by Joseph Fulling Fishman, deputy commissioner of correction for New York City, and Vee Terrys Perlman, authors of "Crucibles of Crime." Said these two authorities:

"All criminals fear narcotic addicts much more than they fear the police. The reason is that every drug addict is a potential stool-pigeon who can be made to squeal (confess) within 48 hours by keeping drugs away from him, and then offering him a shot if he will tell what the police want to know. So if you are looking for the master minds, the hard-boiled desperadoes, the reigning racketeers and criminal kinds, don't waste your time hunting them among narcotic addicts. There is an occasional exception to this rule as to every other, but crimes which take originality in their planning, and daring, coolness courage in execution, are rarely committed by hopheads, snowbirds, or junkies, as they are various termed in the underworld."

Col. Woods has accumulated much interesting data on the difficulties in the way of halting the drug traffic. pointing out, for example, that the Japanese—who are among the principal smugglers in the Orient—cannot be punished under Japanese law by more than three months' imprisonment for each conviction and are usually given no more than one month in the consular courts of Shanghai.

The purpose of Col. Woods' book is to arouse more international concerted action against the drug traffic. Like most reformers he fails to realize that such a project is a futile crusade. The more laws and restrictions there are on drugs the greater the profit in the traffic and consequently the greater the incentive to deal in them. The worst drugs in their effect are alkaloids, morphine, heroin and cocaine, which are most easily concealed and smuggled. The more bulky opium, which is consequently more difficult to smuggle and when smoked is almst sure to attract attention for a considerable distance around its user, is far less harmful.

So, among a people who incline to opium when they take to drugs, as in China, any sincere effort at suppression would merely mean a greater or less ban on the least harmful drug and its replacement by more harmful ones which are exceedingly difficult to detect and suppress.

The real attack on drug addictien, and the only attack that can ever be successful, is not attempted prohibition of drugs but elimination of the causes that induce people to become narcotic addicts.

Prohibition—that is so long as there are large numbers of actual or potential drug addicts—can only result in a vicious circle of racketeering, bribery of underpaid policemen, and general corruption. And also the enormous profits ever inevitable in the sale of a prohibited article are a source of inspiration to traffickers to deliberately create as many new addicts as possible. In America there has been in recent years a genuine attempt to suppress the drug traffic, and unlike the attempt to suppress the liquor traffic it has widespread popular approval. Yet the testimony of all authorities is that drug addiction is very much on the increase in the U.S.A.

Only certain definite types of people become drug addicts. They are all people who for one reason or another are seeking to escape the realities of life. One type is the general misfit in any kind of a society. He is naturally hopeless and degenerated. If he does not take drugs, he takes drink. but with or without either he is worthless. Another type is certain of the idle rich who, not having to work, are bored with life and seeking thrills. Still another type, and the largest of all, are those who are victims of the existing social system and are seeking to escape from their unhappiness. Yet another type takes to drugs to deaden chronic bodily pain, and, in fact, could not survive without drugs.

In the case of the victims of the social system and the idle rich seeking thrills, what is needed is not prohibition of drugs but a "reconditioning of reflexes," that is, the creation of new, sane interests in life, for with very rare exceptions people with such interests could not be induced to become drug addicts. For the congemitally worthless it is of no social importance whether they are drug addicts are not. And for those in chronic physical pain the problem is purely a medical one.

In brief. "Dangerous Drugs" are merely one small aspect of the infinitely larger problem of social readjustment whereby all persons not innately degenerate can have the opportunity of harmonizing their psychologic compulsions with economic determinism. If and when this readjustment is achieved, the drug problem, along with the alcohol problem, the crime problem, and many other problems, will fade into insignificance. W.B.

Shanghai, May 2, 1932.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The Leper Quarterly, the official organ of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, in its March issue, published a survey by Dr. Lee S. Huizenga on the leprosy control problem of the countries bordering on the Pacific.

No 20 of *International Pamphlets*, a series prepared under the direction of the Labor Research Associaton, New York City, is devoted to a discussion on "War in China" by Ray Stewart.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., has issued its annual statement for 1931 in pamphlet form. The profit for the year was $479,229.66. The undivided profit brought forward from the year 1930 was $80 432.25. A dividend at the rate of 11% per annum was paid in addition to a liberal bonus to employees.

The 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th annual reports of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station of the University of Nanking have been published together in one volume. The reports cover the period from 1927 to 1931. The volume covers 126 pages and is profusely illustrated.

A report on the visit of the special Chinese envoy Chang Ming to Nepal in February of this year has been printed in pamphlet form. The report is dated from Calcutta, March 1, 1932.

The March 2 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to the financial crisis in Germany. This subject is discussed by Mildred Wirtheimer.

Hsu Ling-yun Appointed Director of Navigation Department

Upon the recommendation of General Chen Ming-shu, Minister of Communications, Hsu Ling-yun has been appointed Director of the Navigation Department of the Ministry of Communications. Mr. Hsu succeeds Tsai Pei, who has been made Chairman of the Yangtsze River Commission. Ku Te-ming has been appointed Counsellor to the Navigation Department. Kiang Han, Acting Librarian of the Peiping Imperial Museum, has been appointed Librarian in succession to Chuang Yun-kuan, deceased.

"Chinese Glass Houses"

"Chinese Glass Houses" is the heading of a leader in the *London Times* April 26, dealing with the criticisms of the Chinese delegate in Geneva on the recommendations of last winter's opium smoking Conference at Bangkok.

The *Times* says that from the mass of information possessed by the Powers and the constant protests of the Chinese anti-opium Associations and a few independent Chinese newspapers it is suggested that the production and importation of opium is tolerated if indeed not encouraged by the authorities in many parts of China.

Wages of U.S. Government Employees Are Reduced

The House of Representatives April 28 voted a flat 11 percent cut in salaries of Government employees at present receiving more than G.$2,500 a year. This action was taken as part of the Government's sweeping economy program after the House had rejected President Hoover's idea of five-day furloughs for Government employees instead of pay cuts.

Japanese Marines Go on Rampage in American Sector

Several incidents occurred duringthe week which indicate that a tense situation still exists in the Shanghai area between the Japanese troops and the Chinese populace. On the night of May 2 two Japanese marines, posted at the corner of Chung Hua Hsing Road in Chapei, were approached by six Chinese from behind. One of the gang fired a shot and wounded one marine in the chest, through the back. When his companion turned, the gang dispersed. He gave chase, and has not been seen since. The discovery of the incident was not made until the following morinng when a band of sentries arrived there to relieve the two. Four hundred marines were later ordered to Chapei, where a futile search for the missing marines was made.

A much more serious incident occurred May 3 about 6 p.m. when some 60 Japanese armed marines crossed Wuchang Road bridge, (to do which they had to climb a high steel gate) and began clubbing and stabbing Chinese pedestrians, some twenty being seriously wounded. A small detachment of municipal police arrived and demanded the reason for the Japanese action, whereupon the Japanese with fixed bayonets began deploying along the adjacent street, entering Chinese shops and a smashing the contents. The Japanese also seized a Chinese municipal policeman and two other Chinese and started dragging them toward the Chinese side of Soochow creek. The Municipal police then appealed to the 31st U. S. infantry, whose duty it is to guard this sector. Major Leonard Gerow with a detachment arrived in double quick time to prevent the Japanese dragging the two Chinese civilians and one policemen across the bridge. Major Gerow then demanded from the Japanese commander, Lieut Katsuno the reason for armed Japanese crossing the bridge and stabbing, clubbing and arresting Chinese. Lieut Katsuno replied heatedly that Chinese during the past two nights had been throwing stones across the creek and striking Japanese sentries. Major Gerow then requested the Japanese to hand the seized Chinese over to the Minicipal authorities—which finally was done, but Lieut Katsuno tried to compel the Municipal police to give a written guarantee that Chinese would not throw more stones across the creck, which the police refused to do. When more American troops came up the Japanese withdrew across the bridge. The charge of throwing stones is considered by the police as an excuse, the real motive being revenge for the attack on the marine sentries on the previous day.

C. H. Ahn, Korean in Japanese Hands, Goes on Hunger Strike

It was reported on the night of May 4 that C. H. Ahn, the prominent Korean arrested in connection with the Hongkew Park bombing incident, had gone on a hunger strike, not having eaten anything since his arrest. This information was brought out by another Korean whom the Japanese had permitted to visit Ahn at his home in the French Concession prior to his being sent back to Korea. It is claimed that Ahn had been badly beaten by the Japanese in an effort to obtain information about Ahn's alleged revolutionary activities in Korea, Manchuria and the United States.

Koreans Charge Arrests in French Concession Made Without Warrants

The Korean community in Shanghai had issued a protest alleging that the French Concession authorities had permitted the Japanese Consular police to enter the Concession and make arrests without warrants. The French Police almost immediately issued a denial of such a charge stating that no arrests of Koreans were made in the Concession without warrants, altogether 36 warrants having been issued, but only 11 arrests made, the warrants in each case being signed by the Japanese Consul, Mr. Iguchi, and counter-signed by the French Consul-General, according to the regular Shanghai procedure.

British Magistrate in India Is Assassinated

A magistrate named Douglas was shot at Midnapore, near Calcutta, May 1. He died shortly afterward. The postmortem showed that his abdomen, lungs and heart had been pierced by the bullets of his assassins. The magistrate was seated at his desk signing papers, when he was fired upon. He collapsed with a cry and immediately five more shots followed, fired at a range of four yards. There were two assailants, who dashed across the office garden pursued by a subdivisional officer with a drawn revolver. One of them was caught hiding in a dilapidated hut still holding his gun.

In the United States Court for China

ELIZABETH ISABELLA CONSTANCE MAY, Plaintiff, vs. ELMER LAWSON MAY, Defendant,	Cause No, 3421 Civil No. 1532 ORDER. Fired at Shanghai, China March 9th, 1932. JAMES M. HOWES Clerk

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties' hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 9th day of March, 1932, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of March, 1932, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of March, 1932. Elizabeth Isabella Constance May, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 9th day of March, 1932;

NOW THEREFORE it is this 9th day of March, 1932, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 9th day of April 1932, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

In the United States Court for China

JULIA P. G. GJONVICH Plaintiff, vs. TOM GJONVICH Defendant,	Cause No. 3419 Civil No. 1530 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China March 22, 1932. L. T. Kenake, Assistant Clerk.

The Object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 22nd day of March, 1932, made application for the substitution for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of February, 1932, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of February, 1932, the plaintig herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since November 18, 1929, and that defendant's last known address was General Delivery, Post Office, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 22nd day of March, 1932, ORDERED that serfice upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China, this 22nd day of March, 1932.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

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60-380

Many Chinese Municipal Councils to be Established in September

Municipal Councils (or assemblies) composed in part of popularly-elected representatives are to be brought into being in September of the current year, according to resolutions passed at a meeting of the Executive Yuan in Nanking last week. Such cities as Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peiping and Tientsin will take the lead in this reform.

Besides a definite program providing for the procedure and setting a time-limit for the formation of such councils, the meeting also adopted, with minor modifications, two drafts of laws submitted by the Ministry of Interior governing respectively the powers and composition of such assemblies as well as the election of representative thereto. These draft laws, although approved by the Executive Yuan, will not come into legal force until formally enacted into law by the Legislative Yuan and subsequently approved and promulgated by the National Government.

According to the program providing for the procedure in which the councils or assemblies are to be formed, all municipalities throughout the country must complete a census of population within three months from May 1. Following completion of such census, they must commence active preparations for the election of members of the assemblies; it being provided that these elections must be completed and the proposed assemblies brought into being within two months from the date of completion of the census. In the event of the Mayor of any municipality failing to complete these preparations within the period specified, he will be liable to punishment for dereliction of official duties, unless he can give cogent reasons for such delay.

Death of Kang Tung-i, "Shun Pao's" Chief Reporter

The *Shun Pao*, prominent daily Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, has issued a memorial for Kang Tung-i, chief reporter of the said paper, who died April 6. Mr. Kang had served the paper for 13 years. He had suffered for many years from stomach trouble and it became worse as the result of extra work incidental to the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities. He died after an illness of two days. Mr. Kang was a native of Nanwei, Kiangsu Province. He was a graduate of Nanyang College (Chiaotung University) and attended the Peiping Customs College, after graduation. He was employed at the Customs House at Shanghai for several years.

He was among the victims of the Lincheng outrage nine years ago, but made good his escape and wrote a vivid account of the incident. He also happened to be at Mukden for the one night when the Japanese made their drive on September 18 last. This also served as the occasion for his making a full report to his paper. Mr. Kang was 40 years of age; he leaves six children and his wife.

Chang Hsueh-liang Buys Another Ford Plane

A new Ford tri-motor club plane, purchased by General Chang Hsueh-liang, director of the Peiping Pacification Headquarters, arrived at Peiping last week. The airplane was bought in the U.S.A. and shipped to Hongkong, where it was assembled and flown to Peiping via Hankow. The airplane is equipped with all modern conveniences, including a radio broadcasting and receiving set which will enable messages to be sent and received while in the clouds. It can carry nine passengers and has a cruising speed of 160 miles per hour. The purchase price is stated to be $60,000, gold. General Chang Hsueh-liang already owns a Ford tri-motor plane which he purchased last year.

Filipinos Driven Away By Whites From Oregon Farms

A recent *Rengo* message printed in the *Japan Chronicle* stated that all the Japanese berry growers who had been hiring Filipinos in the vicinity of Forest Grove, Oregon, have been instructed by the delegations of white farmers that every Filipino must leave the locality immediately. Two truck loads of Filipinos who had arrived there the previous day were met by white farmers who ordered them to return to Portland, and they did so. Leaders of the white ranchers said the situation is critical in that neighborhood because work is so scarce that many white farmers and workers are unable to support their families.

America's Trade with the Far East During 1930 and 1931

Janet H. Nunn, in charge of the Far Eastern Section of the U. S. Department of Commerce, in the course of a study of the trade of the United States with the Far East for the calendar years of 1930 and 1931, recently published at Washington, states that preliminary customs returns indicate that the total exports from the United States to the Far East during the calendar year 1931 amounted to $420,851,000, compared with $540,135,000 for 1930, a loss of $119,184,999, or 22.4 per cent. Imports into the United States from the Far East declined by 33.6 per cent from $861,692,000 to $572,702,000. While this loss was due in part to prevailing world economic conditions and disturbed administrative situations in China and India, a considerable share was the result of lower commodity prices which were generally more pronounced as the year advanced, and which frequently turned possible dollar gains, accruing from a greater volume of trade, into actual losses. Imports of Oriental raw products into the United States offered striking illustrations of the effects of price decline upon trade results. The United States bought 9,575,000 pounds more raw silk during 1931 than the previous year, but the total amount paid was approximately 28 per cent less. Purchases of raw jute, tea, carpet wool and sugar showed similar results. Accordingly, the total merchandise trade between the United States and the Orient during 1921 totaled $993,553,000 against $1,402,027,000 for 1929. The combined exports and imports of gold and silver increased this total trade by $270,675,000 to $1,672,692,000, compared with $1,813,000 for 1930.

The general dullness, which characterized Amican trade in the Far East during 1931, was relieved somewhat by certain upward tendencies, especially during the last quarter of the year. American wheat was exported to China in efforts to relieve sufferers from the the flood which had devasted crops in the Yangtze Valley. Chinese textile factories also required raw cotton; construction work demanded a supply of soft wood lumber; and cigarette factories bought large amounts of leaf tobacco. In Indian markets, American cotton supplied a shortage in the native product, while sales of automobile products increased as India developed its transportation facilities. Since India's climate and the lack of paved roads tend to shorten the life of rubber tires, U.S. sales of automobile casings increased approximately 20 per cent. The Philippines bought more gas and fuel oil and raw cotton. Dull business in the countries of less commercial importance in southeastern Asia, however, and in addition, exchange difficulties in Australia and New Zealand, compelled people of these areas to limit their purchases more generally to actual requirements.

A decline of approximately 34 per cent in return purchase of Oriental products reflected the general inactivity of American manufacturing industries, especially those which required large quantities of crude rubber, raw silk, jute, furs, hides and skins. The U. S. A. bought more crude rubber in 1931 than the previous year but paid 50 per cent less for the amount, while a gain of 12 per cent in the amount of raw jute and 13 per cent in raw silk purchases were accompanied by a decline in each instance of approximately 28 per cent in value.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Easy — Business Done 900,000 Shares

May 1, 1932

1931-1932 High	1931-1932 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. May. 2	Tues. May. 3
23½	2¾	—	Adams Express	2¾	2¾
182¾	52½	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	53	52½
42¾	6⅜	.50	Allis Chalmers	6⅜	6⅜
129¾	39⅛	*4.00	American Can	39⅛	37⅜
51¾	2⅜	—	Amer. & Foreign Power	3¼	3¼
31½	1¼	—	Amer. & For. Power W.	2	2
58½	7⅞	—	American Smelting	8¾	8⅜
201¾	97¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	97¼	97
132¾	64	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	66⅛	65⅝
80¾	18⅛	3.00	American Waterworks	18⅛	19¼
43¼	4⅝	—	Anaconda Copper	4⅞	4½
295½	32⅝	*4.00	Auburn Automobiles	34⅛	30¼
87⅞	8	—	Baltimore & Ohio	8	7¾
70⅜	12⅛	—	Bethlehem Steel	13¾	12½
76½	27	*3.00	Borden Company	28	27½
30¾	5¾	1.00	Borg Warner	5¾	5½
45¾	10¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	11	10¾
131½	20¾	—	Case J. I.	20¾	20½
102	29¼	3.00	Chase Bank	29¼	28¾
54⅛	6½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	8⅛	8⅛
25¾	8⅝	1.00	Chrysler	8⅝	8½
20¾	3¾	.30	Cities Service, Co.	3⅞	3¾
45⅝	6⅞	1.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	7⅞	7¾
12	2¼	.30	Common wealth &Southern	2⅞	Unq.
2¾	¼	—	" " warr.	5/16	⅜
109⅝	49½	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N.Y.	49½	48⅝
12	5	—	Continental Oil	5	5
86⅝	29⅞	*3.00	Corn Products	32½	32½
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1	1⅛
78¾	34¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	36⅜	34¾
107	28	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	28⅛	27¾
185¾	47½	5.00	Eastman Kodak	47½	46½
61	10⅝	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	12½	11⅞
60¾	6	1.00	Electric Power & Light	6¾	6¾
38⅜	2⅛	—	Fox Film "A"	2⅛	2⅛
54¾	13⅜	1.00	General Electric	13½	13⅝
56	28½	3.00	General Foods	31	29¾
48	10¼	2.00	General Motors	10¼	10⅜
84⅛	12¾	3.00	General Railway Signal	12¾	12½
38¾	9¼	1.00	Gillette	14¼	13
42½	11¾	1.60	Gold Dust	12	11⅝
20⅞	3	—	Goodrich Rubber	3½	3¼
52¾	9⅛	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	10⅛	10
62½	7½	2.00	International Cement	Unq.	8½
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	⅝	⅝
60½	17½	1.80	International Harvester	17½	16⅛
20⅛	5¼	—	International Nickel	5¼	5⅛
38¾	4¾	—	International Tel. & Tel.	5¼	5⅝
80¾	10⅝	—	Johns Manville	12	12
31½	5½	—	Kennecott	6⅝	6¾
27¾	⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	⅛	⅛
91¾	40	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	46¾	46⅞
63¼	21	*3.00	Loew's: Inc.	22⅝	22
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	13½	13⅜
19	1½	—	Ludlum Steel	3⅝	Unq.
29¼	6⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	6⅞	6¾
108½	34½	3.00	Nash Motors	35	34
14¾	2¾	—	National City Bk. bid price	3⅛	3⅜
132¼	16	—	Nevada Consolidated Co.	16	15½
99¼	22	10%S	North American Aviation	22⅝	22¼
54⅞	25½	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	26½	26
11⅞	2¼	—	Packard Motors	2⅜	2¼
50¼	3¼	—	Paramount—Publix. Corp.	3¼	3⅜
64	11⅛	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	11⅛	10¼
8½	1¾	—	Pennroad Corporation	1¾	1¾
16⅝	3⅞	—	Phillips Petroleum	4	4
96	39¾	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	41⅝	41½
27½	4¼	—	Radio Corporation	4	3⅞
24½	2¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	3⅛	3
54½	31⅞	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	31⅞	31¾
63¼	16½	2.50	Sears Roebuck	16½	15¼
10¼	2½	.80	Shell Union	2⅝	2¾
23⅜	4¾	—	Simmons Company	Unq.	5
26½	8⅛	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	8⅛	8
54½	23¼	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison.	24	24½
88¾	14¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	16¼	15⅝
54½	20¼	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	22½	22¾
26¼	9⅞	1.00	Texas Corporation	10⅝	10½
55¾	16¼	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	18¼	17⅝
18	2	—	Trans America	3¼	3¼
72	18	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	18¾	17⅛
205⅛	49	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	49	49
38⅞	9¾	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	10¾	10½
31¼	5¼	.40	United Corporation	6¼	6¼
37½	15	1.20	United Gas Improvement	16½	16½
20⅜	3	—	U.S. Rubber	Unq.	Unq.
152¾	28⅛	2.00	U.S. Steel	28⅛	27⅝
76¾	7⅝	—	Vanadium	7⅝	7¼
20⅜	1⅜	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	1½	1⅜
107¾	19⅞	1.00	Woolworth	22	21⅞
72⅝	33	2.40		33¾	32¾
*Plus extras			Call Money	2½%	2½%

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The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

April 28, 1932,

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield %
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	38	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	49	—
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	16¼	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	85¼	5.95
Chile Government	6 % Sep. 1, 1961	7⅞	—
Republic of Finland	6½% Sep. 1, 1956	51¼	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½% Oct. 1, 1954	39	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	29⅝	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	27	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	29½	—
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	26½	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	88⅞	8.13
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	4½	—
City of Milan	6½% Apr. 1, 1952	64½	10.80
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sep. 1, 1959	11	—
Republic of Peru	6 % Oct. 1, 1961	3¾	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % Apr. 1, 1955	25	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 % Oct. 1, 1940	61	—
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	21⅜	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation	5½% May 1, 1949	59¾	10.68
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	5 % Jan. 1, 2000	6	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 % Jan. 1, 1947	39	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 % May 1, 1957	68¾	7.88
International Match Corporation	5 % Jan. 15, 1941	2¼	—
The Mead Corp. w.w.	6 % May 1, 1945	45	—
National Steel Corp.	5 % Apr. 1, 1956	73¾	7.35
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	67¼	10.30
Japanese Government	5½% May 1, 1965	56½	10.05

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	59½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %	1913/60	57½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	55½	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	34½	—
Shanghai-NankingRailway	5 %	1904/08	32½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %	1908/58	60½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %	1911/1951	19	—
Tientsin-PukowRailway	5 %	1908/09	12	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 27th April, 1932.

Silver:—On the 21st 16¼d, 16 3/8d, forward and to-day 17d, and 17 1/8d, a rise of a ¼ ready and forward: New York 28⅛ and to-day 28. The New York Cross rate has fallen from 376¼ to 363½, this fall is attributed partly to the Prussian elections and the effect on reperations; the withdrawal of French balances from London, while in other quarters it is thought to be due to Mr. Chamberlain's Sterling Equalization Account Plan which has now been agreed to.

Thursday 21st. Silver 16⅜d, and 1 3/8 forward, 1 3/8 up ready and forward, New York no change at 28⅛, New York Cross rate, 376¼, Yen Cross 33½.

Opening selling rates 1/7 1/8d, U.S. $ 31¼, and Yen 106 on small speculative buying 1/7⅛d, was the best, however the market remained fairly steady all day to close in the afternoon steadier at 1/7⅛d, and U.S. $ 31 1/16. Gold Bars opened 713.50, 719.80 highest, 708.50 lowest closing 711.20.

Friday, 22nd. 16⅛d, ⅜ forward, New York 28⅜. China small Buyer, America inclined to Buy, steady market was 1/7⅛d, U.S. $ 31¼, and Yen 105¾ at the opening, and gradually improved during the day to close in the afternoon at 1/8⅛d, and 31 1/16 steady.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 68.613.000 an increase of Tls. 446.000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 221,930,000 an increase of $ 4,180,000
Estimated value Tls. 228,402,000 as against Tls. 203,107,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for March	Thursday Apr. 21	Friday Apr. 22	Saturday Apr. 23	Monday Apr. 25	Tuesday Apr. 26	Wed. Apr. 27
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/Ton London	1/9.641	1/7⅝	1/7¼	1/8	1/7¾	1/8	1/8⅛
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/7⅝	1/7¾	1/8	1/7¾	1/8	1/8⅛
4 m/s ,,	—	1/7 11/16	1/7 13/16	1/8 1/16	1/7 15/16	1/8 1/16	1/8 3/16
T/T on India	119.094	108¾	109½	111	109¾	111¼	112
T/T on France	828.333	780	784	792	782	777	774
T/T on N. Y.	32.510	30⅞	30⅝	31⅛	30⅞	30⅝	30½
T/TonDemand		30⅛	30⅞	31⅛	30¼	30⅛	30¼
T/T on Hamburg(R.M.)		129½	130¼	131¼	129½	128½	128¼
T/T onH'kong	75.292	76¼ nom	76⅛nom	76¼ nom	76¼ nom	76⅛nom	76⅛ nom
T/T on Japan	99.125	107½nom	106½ nom	105 nom	105½nom	105½nom	105½nom
T/Ton Batavia	80.927	76	76⅛	77	76	75¼	75¼
T/T on Straits	128.885	142	141	139	141	139	138¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred,& D/A	2/10.833						
4 m/sB/LD/P	876.625						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	—						
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	34.354						
4m/s ,, Docs.	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on risingMarket, lower when falling.	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 27
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard925touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz.(Pure)	16⅛	16 3/8	17	16¾	17	17
Shanghai Price ofGold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping 978 touch)	G.$.28⅛ Tls.	G.$.28⅝ Tls.	G.$.28⅜ Tls.	G.$.28 Tls.	G.$.28 Tls.	G.$.28 Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls.100(Canton) 999 touch) Nominal	711.90 Tls.	707.30 Tls.	714.30 Tls.	717.90 Tls.	709.80 Tls.	717.70 Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.80 Tls.	112.80 Tls.	112.80 Tls.	112.5 Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	70.4⅛ 1%	70.3¼ 1%	70.2⅜ 1%	70.2 1%	70.1½ 1%	69.9½ 1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in N. Y. for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 92.36
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 364
London open Market rate of Dis.	3m/s. 2 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/16
,, ,,	4m/s. 2 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3½
,, ,,	6m/s. 2 %	Kobe on London	T/T Hol. in Japan

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